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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Senate Alters Roosevelt Plan

Spain Approves Schools Law

Pope Excommunicates Cabinet

Italy Sees France Halt Pact

Germany Chooses Moratorium

The Prince Weds a Commoner

THE U. S. Senate goes into revolt against granting all the broad powers asked by the Administration. The finance committee strikes out of the industrial control portion of the national recovery bill the licensing provision by which industry could be forced to conform. This move, said to take the teeth out of the measure, is led by Senator McAdoo. Chairman Harrison gives notice that the fight to restore the licensing clause will be taken to the floor. In regular session the Senate adds $170,000,000 to veterans' costs by limiting to 25 per cent the amount the President can reduce the pay of any veteran with service-connected disabilities. The Administration Senators accept the cut to save a heavier defeat—Looks like the honeymoon is over and the heavy firing begins.

¶ Spain sees President Zamora sign the sweeping Religious Orders Bill. Thus the operation of schools by the Roman Catholic Church is forbidden and school property is confiscated. In October a new public school system begins with only nonclerics as officers and teachers. President Zamora is besought by Catholics not to sign the bill, his excommunication being suggested as a penalty. On the other hand, the extreme Left wing threatens, if he fails to do so, to recommend burning of convents and extermination of Jesuits. A new tribunal of constitutional guarantees is established—But it may not question legality of laws like this one already passed.

¶ Vatican City announces the excommunication of the entire Cabinet of Spain from the Roman Catholic Church for approving the Religious Orders law. The Pope issues an encyclical declaring the new law constitutes a "grievous attack" on the church. An audience of one hour had by former King Alfonso with the Pontiff on May 27 is seen as significant in this connection. The encyclical denies that the step is taken to thwart political reforms. It holds that the new law is an attack on the principles of civic freedom—The same "on which the new Spanish régime pretends to be based."

¶ Italy cancels a gala occasion in the Senate. A foreign affairs debate is proceeding, Fascist legions wait to stage a mighty demonstration, and Premier Mussolini is ready with the world speech announcing the initialing of his four power pact by Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Then word comes that France is still dissatisfied and the big display is postponed without date, after the Italian press had definitely prepared the people for a Mussolini triumph. Some say France insists on continuous supervision of Germany's arms, but Italy now questions France's good faith, saying it wants no pact—Europe begs hard for the signing that would give it 10 years free of war.

¶ Germany plans drastic steps in the face of a critical financial situation. At the conclusion of a conference between the Reichsbank and foreign creditors it is intimated that Germany will declare a moratorium on all foreign debts not already in freezing agreements and is considering going off the gold standard. Director Schacht believes foreign exchange should not be provided when actual gold coverage of the mark has declined to 8 per cent. A committee representing long-term creditors, who are security holders all over the world, will keep in touch. Dr. Schacht does not willingly forsake gold—He promises that foreign creditors will all be treated alike.

¶ The World Economic Conference is called on to define the "most-favored-nation" clause figuring in so many commercial treaties. Experts from a dozen nations, meeting in London for the study of international relations, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Salter, find that the most-favored-nation provision frustrates the lowering of tariffs because under it one nation may claim the right to reductions without reciprocating. The same group criticizes severely the zeal with which American bankers offered foreign securities and the alacrity of their customers in responding to pushing salesmen—Which sounds somewhat like saying to losers, It serves you right.

¶ Former Prince Wilhelm of Prussia marries Fräulein Dorothea von Salviatti, a commoner. In violating a "house law" of the Hohenzollerns to marry only one of "equal birth," held intact since the fifteenth century, Wilhelm is declared to have broken a vow by his grandfather, the former Kaiser, who asks that all members of the family remain away from the wedding. The marriage probably precludes any hope of the Hohenzollern dynasty returning to power in case of a political overturn. But groom and bride believe they sacrifice nothing—They are just as happy as nuptialing youth has a right to be.

Coöperation in Oceanography Advocated to Nations of Pacific

Congress at Victoria, B. C., Scans Application of Discoveries to Trade—Protection of Forests Prominent on Agenda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., June 3—Practical application of scientific discoveries to the commercial and economic problems of the civilized nations was discussed before the Fifth Pacific Science Congress in session here yesterday.

How oceanography, almost unknown to the layman, has been making tremendous strides of late years was outlined to the congress by Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, of La Jolla, Calif., in a paper which urged further international coöperation in this work.

Dr. Vaughan declared that prior to 1923 very little was known about subsurface conditions of the Pacific. He showed photographs of the equipment by means of which temperatures and samples of water, sand and organisms are collected.

He presented results of recent oceanographic research carried out in the Pacific showing that for the first 100 feet down from the surface there was very little difference in temperature. For the next 1300 feet there was a rapid fall in temperature and below that the temperature was nearly constant for 4000 feet. Tribute was paid to the work of the Japanese and Russians in attacking the problem of getting at the origin of currents and circulation of some of the deeper water of the Pacific.

"As a result of the work that has been done, there is no area in the north Pacific for which we have not soundings except a stretch of 50 miles," Dr. Vaughan said. Everybody seems to be doing what he can to fill out this area, he continued, adding: "Endeavors should be made to get each country to undertake a certain work in this oceanography. Results can only be got by coördination of efforts. I am in hopes we may be able to do a little to stimulate activity as a result of this conference."

Dr. Vaughan urged that oceanographic work should be brought into closer relations with that of fisheries. This will be discussed later during the congress along with proposals that various countries be induced to use vessels equipped with echo sounding facilities to gather more information of the Pacific. He also proposed that it should be dis-

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Four Power Pact Delayed by Split On Arms Section

Debate in Italian Senate Postponed and Fascist Parade Called Off

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, June 3—Initialing of the four power pact, which was to have taken place last Thursday, has been indefinitely postponed, although there are hopes that it may be signed in the course of the next few weeks.

Certainty that the Italian initiative had been crowned with success was so widespread that various Fascist organizations were to have been "mobilized" on Thursday evening to make a popular demonstration to Premier Signor Mussolini, father of the pact, after it had been initialed. Nothing happened. No explanation was given.

Then last night it was officially announced that the debate in the Senate on Foreign Office estimates had been postponed until next Tuesday. Signor Mussolini was to have made this afternoon an important statement on foreign policy. Whether or not Signor Mussolini will address the Senate on Tuesday depends upon progress of negotiations, which seem to have been reopened between the four powers.

Serious divergencies reported to have arisen over Article 3 of agreed text dealing with disarmament. It is stated that during the last two weeks negotiations have been conducted in such a hurried way, and so many different texts have been exchanged between the chancelleries of the four contracting parties that some misunderstanding has arisen as to which of the texts have been approved.

This certainly is not a very convincing explanation, since the phrase "agreed" has been communicated to the foreign ministers of the Little Entente. The view in Italian circles is that France, despite contrary affirmation, is opposed at heart to the pact and that she is seeking to destroy it by last-minute alterations.

Italy still remembers how the Franco-Italian naval agreement, initialed two years ago, was subsequently rejected by the French government and is determined that the same fate shall not fall to the four power pact.

Europe has rarely been more divided than over interpretation of the pact. Some countries regard it as facilitating eventual treaty revision and preventing the rearming of Germany pending the disarmament of others and contractually securing a 10-year peace. Elsewhere it is flatly declared that it gives nothing and repudiates nothing.

Trade Bars Between Nations Viewed by European Labor As Brake on Employment

National and International Public Works Programs on Large Scale Urged for Purpose of Speedy Distribution of Purchasing Power

Labor Legislation Series
Fifth of Six Articles

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Europe is confronted today by the colossal task of restoring 15,000,000 idle workers to normal employment and spending. After three years of efforts to reverse the downward spiral, Europe has seen employment sag to new lows in nearly all its countries during the past six months.

European nations have sought to achieve the Herculean task of dissipating unemployment by attempting to preserve the home markets for home workers. National isolation, however, has not proved effective in reducing the army of unemployed.

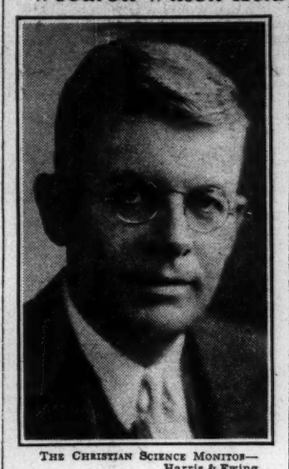
A revivified world trade could give work, but is blocked everywhere, largely by political barriers. Signs are lacking of a widespread movement toward removal of these restrictions, unless the forthcoming World Economic Conference succeeds magnificently.

For the immediate purpose of distributing purchasing power, nothing more concrete is offered at the moment than national and international public works programs. Mr. John M. Keynes has recently lent the force of his pen to public championship of this cause, for England and Europe in general. The International Labor Office at Geneva is still seeking adoption of its similar plan, as the most promising large-scale measure from labor's standpoint.

Sponsors of public works rely upon them to put money on the buying side of the commodity market without adding to the glut of manufactured products. Financing such projects within nations is planned by long-term governmental credit. International finance would be arranged for projects involving more than one country. A major difficulty is that many nations in greatest need of public works are in such financial disorder that investors

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

He Takes Over Post Woodrow Wilson Held



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Harris & Ewing

DR. HAROLD W. DODDS

Princeton Choice Of New President Widely Approved

Only Two of 14 Previous Heads Have Been Dr. Dodds's Junior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3—Both faculty and undergraduates of Princeton University are expressing approval today of the choice by the board of trustees of Dr. Harold Willis Dodds as the fifteenth president of the university.

Dr. Dodds is 44 and the youngest head Princeton has had in 175 years. Indeed, the only younger presidents the university has had in its whole history were Aaron Burr, second president, who was 32 at the time of his accession in 1748, and Samuel Davies, fourth president, who was 36 when elected in 1759.

Dr. Dodds, who succeeds the late Dr. John Grier Hibben, comes to the presidency of Princeton from the chair of politics and the chairmanship of the administrative board of the school of public and international affairs. He is recognized throughout the world as an expert on electoral methods and municipal government in the United States. He directed the Princeton survey of the administration of the New Jersey state government at the request of Gov. A. Harry Moore recently and has performed a long list of public services outside his educational work. Among these was his service as adviser to Latin-American governments. In this connection he served as technical adviser to Gen. John J. Pershing in the Tacna-Arica plebiscite and as adviser to Brig.-Gen. Frank Ross McCoy in the supervision of the elections in Nicaragua in 1928.

Dr. Dodds was notified of his election to the Princeton University presidency by a special committee of the board of trustees last night, but refused to comment. No plans have yet been made for his inauguration.

Simultaneously with the election of Dr. Dodds, the board named two new deans of the university. They are Prof. Luther Pfahler Eisenhart, dean of the faculty since 1925, and now chairman of the department of mathematics and of the committee on the course of study, who was appointed Dean of the graduate school, succeeding Prof. Augustus Trowbridge, resigned, and Dr. Robert Kilbourn Root, Woodrow Wilson professor of literature and chairman of the department of English, who was named to succeed Dean Eisenhart in the graduate school.

Mr. Dewitt Clinton Poole, formerly of the United States diplomatic corps, and chairman of the advisory board of the Princeton school of public and international affairs since its establishment in 1930, was appointed director of the school, a new post.

Drastic Reform Made in Spain By Church Bill

Zamora Signs Measure Confiscating Property and Closing Schools

Pope Issues Protest

Vatican Declares the Madrid Régime Excommunicated by Own Actions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, June 3 — President Zamora yesterday signed the law regulating religious orders throughout Spain. This gives effect to measures so revolutionary in nature that their consequences cannot be foreseen. The property of religious orders is confiscated and teaching by Roman Catholic representatives forbidden.

Roman Catholics see possibility of a loophole in the section of the bill which provides for a tribunal of constitutional guarantees. They hope the tribunal may hold the religious orders bill unconstitutional. The House, however, after a sharp division, decided by a vote of 116 to 51, that laws enacted by the Cortes before the tribunal was established should not be subject to review.

The Right wing press having exhausted its batteries for defense of the church is now insinuating the possibility of an attack on the President by excommunication under a sanction especially reserved for the Holy See to deal with those legislating against the liberties and rights of the Roman Catholic church.

On one side President Zamora has been deluged by thousands of individual appeals from all over Spain not to sign the religious orders bill, while threats to recommence the burning of convents and exterminate the Jesuits have been made by the extreme Left wing unless the President signed the bill immediately.

Pope Lists Eight Charges Against Spanish Régime In Relation to Church

VATICAN CITY, June 3 (AP)—The entire Government of Spain has been automatically excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church for signing the Religious Orders Bill, the Vatican State Department announced today after Pope Pius XI had issued a encyclical declaring that the new law constituted an attack on the Roman Catholic Church.

The Vatican explained that no decree of excommunication will be proclaimed because the acts committed by the Spanish Government come automatically under the provision of canon law.

The encyclical follows an audience of one hour which former King Alfonso had with the Pontiff May 27. The former monarch attended Ascension Day ceremonies at St. John Lateran as an honored guest.

Eight Specific Charges

The Pontiff described the new law as one "which constitutes a new and more serious attack not merely on religion and the church, but also on those accepted principles of civic freedom on which the new Spanish régime pretends to be based."

The encyclical, addressed to all bishops in the world, said the Pope does not take this action to thwart political reforms, "because the church accommodates herself to all forms of government and civil institutions, provided the rights of God and Christian conscience are left intact."

The Pope made eight charges against the Republic.

One, was the separation of the church and the state, which was described as being a "most grievous error."

Two, the Roman Catholic religion has an odious watch set over its teachings in schools; the exercise of worship, religious processions, the administration of sacraments were hampered.

Three, the church was stripped of all property and forced to pay a tax.

Four, churches were declared the property of the State.

Five, religious congregations were deprived of the right to teach.

Six, religious orders were suppressed which took a vow of obedience to authority other than the state.

Seven, a blow was aimed at the supreme authority of the church by the declaration that the "authority of a vicar of Jesus Christ is foreign to the Spanish nation."

Eight, religious buildings were seized in order to establish lay schools.

Closing of Embassy Indicated

The Vatican State Department, in announcing the excommunication of the Government of Spain, would not admit that the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Tedeschini, would be recalled. But it was remarked that it would be an anomaly to have an apostolic nuncio accredited to an excommunicated government. The belief here was that the Spanish Embassy at the Holy See will be closed.

The Spanish embassy at the Holy See, which occupies an ancient palace in the Piazza di Spagna in the center of the foreign quarter, did not know that the Pope had issued his Spanish encyclical and had not heard of the automatic excommunication.

When diplomatic circles read the encyclical they characterized it as "a declaration of spiritual war" and said that the breaking off of diplomatic relations was inevitable.

Drastic Steps Urged to Protect German Finances

Reichsbank Conference Ends With Plans to Set Up Committee

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 3—Possibility of drastic steps to protect Germany from a critical financial situation, loom with the conclusion of the Reichsbank conference with foreign creditors here.

These possible steps appear to be first, a moratorium on all foreign debts not already covered by freezing agreements, and second, to give "full consideration" to the advisability of going off the gold standard.

Neither of these were directly mentioned in the communiqué issued following the bankers' sessions, but a statement that the Reichsbank had reached an "irrevocable decision" not to permit its small remaining reserves to be further depleted, together with a promise that necessary measures soon will be taken, are regarded as pointing the course Reich finance now is exploring.

Dr. Schacht Initiates

The conversations at the Reichsbank were initiated by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht when he found it impossible to continue to provide foreign exchange to cover German external payments without endangering currency. The actual gold cover of the mark has declined to almost 8 per cent.

The conference agreed to set up a permanent committee to maintain touch with the Reichsbank as already has been done in the case of Germany's short-term creditors. The new committee will be filled from a group of issuing houses associated with, though not directly representative of, Germany's long-term creditors.

It is understood that Dr. Schacht is strongly against following the British-American example of going off the gold standard as a means of obtaining breathing space, but the situation forces this possibility. At present German trade is suffering even more than that of other countries owing to the premium whereat the mark stands compared with the pound and dollar. This now is about 25 per cent in relation to the sterling and 18 per cent relative to the dollar. But the sufferings of Germany's entire rentier class in 1923, when the mark was alowed to become waste paper, evokes strong public feeling against any currency devaluation today.

Standstill Plan

Thus chief attention is concentrated on the standstill plan. This is simple for short-term credits, which are well organized in the hands of large bankers. These amount to no less than 9,317,000,000 marks. Long-term loans amounting to 10,181,000,000 marks are on a different footing. They are largely held by private bondholders scattered from China to Peru. It is understood that some representatives of foreign banks would be inclined to deal with it by asking long-term creditors to accept half of what is due to them in gold, leaving the other half to accumulate in marks at a fair rate of interest until transfer conditions improve. They claim that this might afford relief, but nothing is settled as it was the function of present conversations not to formulate plans but only ascertain facts.

Dr. Schacht left for Basel today to lay his case before the Bank for International Settlements. Meanwhile encouragement was found in three facts. The Reichsbank has put its cards openly upon the table. It has shown itself determined to face the situation squarely. It has manifested a resolve that if any sacrifices have been asked from foreign creditors all will be treated, as far as possible, alike.

Anti-Racket Drive Of National Scope Gets Active Start

Racketeer Must Go, New York Organization Says in Stating Aims

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Placing the blame for the prevalence of racketeering in the United States directly upon the shoulders of unscrupulous politicians, a nation-wide campaign against the racketeer was launched at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall here under the sponsorship of the Crusaders, originally a repeal organization, last night.

The suggestion that youths under 20 could do a better job than some of the officials now in office "because simple, forthright, intellectual honesty is what we most need in the conduct of our city government," was made by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

"I venture to say that if some of the officials of our city gave up their public offices tomorrow and were replaced by selected boys between the ages of 14 and 20," General O'Ryan said, "the boys would do a much better job . . . than is likely to be otherwise accomplished."

Full coöperation in running down the racketeer wherever in the United States he might try to ply his trade was promised by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, in a telegraph message to the meeting.

"Racketeering," he said, "must not be permitted to thrive in our land of ordered liberty. It must be put down as a national menace, the existence of which negatives lawful grants and guarantees to all citizens."

Mr. Fred G. Clark, commander-in-chief of the Crusaders, asserted that "the racketeers could be eliminated immediately if the political pirates who make it possible for them to exist were removed and replaced by honest public officials."

Mr. Robert Appleton, president of the New York County Grand Jurors Association, sent a communication in which he urged upon the governors of New York and other states to call special grand juries, with special counsel, to adequately fight the racketeer and added that "these grand juries could sit indefinitely until the condition has been relieved and the criminal driven to cover."

Aviator in Alberta Beats Snow Hazard; Packs Landing Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Hazardous flying conditions in the Northwest Territories, many hundreds of miles beyond the railway, where there are no landing fields, are all part of the day's work to Alberta aviators.

A recent instance of this was a trip taken by Mr. Stanley R. McMillan, pilot of the Mackenzie Air Service, who in March took off from Edmonton in a six-passenger plane for the headwaters of the Upper Liard River more than 1000 miles north of this city. At a point near the end of his journey his plane landed in four feet of soft snow with the under-carriage sinking badly.

This obstacle was overcome when Mr. McMillan enlisted the services of 6 white men and 15 Indians, who tramped up and down an area of a quarter of a mile packing the snow down with their snowshoes.

When the packed surface froze the undaunted aviator was able to take off without undue difficulty from this improvised landing field, and made seven trips 250 miles northeast from this base, taking 8000 pounds of mining equipment and also transporting eight prospectors into the Liard region.

Two Hollywood Studios Open Schools For Training Motion Picture Actors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Motion picture companies continue to show a growing disposition to assemble new material for their staffs from especially trained groups, says Miss Elizabeth Clauss, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Drama Association.

"For some years the studios have been combing little theater organizations and small stock companies, and have brought forward some interesting 'finds' in this manner," Miss Clauss said. "However, this method very often entails considerable expense in bringing to the screen promising young actors who are not quite fitted for the special demands of motion picture work. To meet this problem, individual studios have developed training schools of their own, where selected student actors may improve their talent."

Two little theater directors of prominence, Mr. Oliver Hinsdell and Mr. Irving Pichel, have been employed by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and the R.-K.-O. studios, respectively, and only recently Universal Pictures Corporation announced that Prof. Harold Merrill Turney, chairman of the drama department at Los Angeles Junior College, would organize and direct a stock company of juveniles at its Universal City studio.

The announceemnt said that from 30 to 40 students of high school and college age would be selected to enter the stock company and dramatic school this summer under Professor Turney's direction. They will be taught acting, voice placement, tone development, screen writing, costuming and general motion picture histrionic development.

There will be no regular salary paid during the school session, according to the announcement, but the students are to be given an opportunity to work as screen extras in current productions of the company. Upon enrolling as students they are to be given an optional contract, and those answering the needs of the company have been promised seven-year contracts at the end of the course.

Securing adequate audience experience is somewhat of a problem to the average motion picture actor, who customarily performs without the presence of anyone but his fellow workmen, and thus must imagine the response of audiences who will see his work thrown upon the screen. A few motion picture actors and actresses move back and forth between stage and screen; but the common problem of maintaining essential naturalness has led to a persistent rumor that major studios will some day establish a legitimate stage company, in which their principals will appear regularly.

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Things Present

Translated extracts from two speeches by Edouard Herriot, on the Editorial page, will give the reader an insight into France's attitude on war debts.

The long and short vowels are discussed in today's article in "Our Living Language" series. Progress in Education page.

How nature is echoed in design is the basis of an interesting display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an illustrated article on which appears on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

The news of the week is graphically presented on the map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

"Your New England Caravan" gets under way on Monday.

Betty Bee makes her first appearance on Monday. She is scheduled to visit the Daily Features page on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and Theater page, Hymnal Notes, and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

Venezuela Draws Law Tighter For Foreign Resident

Communists Barred and Visitors Must Keep Out of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela — Foreigners entering Venezuela will now have to deposit 1000 bolivares, about $200 United States gold, with the Venezuelan Government, according to the new Law of Foreigners recently decreed by the Congress of the United States of Venezuela.

This money will be refunded provided the foreigner leaves Venezuela within one year, or if within one year after the expiration of the first year he proves he is domiciled in the country. A certificate of good conduct, a certificate of vaccination not older than seven years, and the usual passport viséd by the Venezuelan consular official in the foreigner's country are also necessary.

A foreigner in Venezuela must observe strict neutrality in politics or he will be deported very quickly. He must therefore avoid political societies. He must refuse a post as manager or editor of a political newspaper, and he must decline all invitations to make addresses respecting the politics of the country. If one is a brilliant editor a Venezuelan newspaper proprietor may arrange matters with President Gomez by giving a security that he will not violate the neutrality which he is bound to observe.

The Venezuelans are a very hospitable nation and they will do anything to encourage talent; thus it will be noted that as in the case of editors, a foreigner may join the Venezuelan Civil Service in certain departments, although generally he cannot discharge public offices. In occupations of charity, public health, civil and military instruction, and in the work of engineers or mechanics, or in the various dockyards, or in the naval service, the Government may give one employment.

If one is a fugitive from justice of an offense specified and punishable under Venezuelan law, one will be told to quit, but will not be compelled to return to the country of flight.

Communists are treated in the same way. If one belongs to a society which propagates Communism and deals in the assassination of others, he will be hustled out of Venezuelan territory as an undesirable. Similarly if one is affected with anything which the authorities think might compromise the health of the Republic or cause one to become a charge upon the nation, one is not wanted in Venezuela, and if one gets in by accident he will soon be told to get out. This applies equally to those who should be in a mental hospital.

Texan on World Flight Takes Grin And Six Oranges

'Lone Wolf' Takes Off as Other Planes Hum to New Records

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—An aerial jack-of-all-work with six oranges in his pocket and a grin on his lips hopped off from Floyd Bennett Field today in a single-handed try at the globe-girdling record.

James Joseph Mattern, of San Angelo, Texas, who has done all kinds of flying chores, from toting iced meats to Mexico to hopping the Atlantic, roared down the mile-long runway in his Century of Progress and got away at 4:20 a. m., eastern standard time.

The record, eight days, seven hours and 51 minutes, was set two years ago by Wiley Post and Harold Gatty.

As to Mattern's first stop, there were several versions and much confusion. First he was represented as hoping to get to Moscow without a stop. Later it was said that Berlin, more than 4000 miles from New York, was his first aim.

After he soared away, however, Jack Clark 2d, his personal representative, announced that neither of these was right, that he would stop first in Paris, about 3600 miles from New York, snatch a little sleep and go on to Moscow. Clark said he should make Paris in about 27 hours.

The oranges were Mattern's only food supply.

"All I need is them and a good tail wind to get over there in short order," he said with a smile as a crowd which had stayed up all night cheered.

All available space has been utilized for gas storage. By flying single-handed, Mattern was able to eliminate the co-pilot's seat in favor of 200 extra gallons of fuel. In all he carries 702 gallons.

Hawks Cuts Own Mark In Cross-Country Hop

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—With robot pilot flying his airplane most of the way across the continent, Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks yesterday set a record by completing a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York in 13½ hours.

Commander Hawks alighted at Floyd Bennet Field at 11:19 o'clock last night after 13h., 26m. and 15s. in the air, cutting 4h. 10m. from the previous nonstop record which he established in 1929. In August, 1930, he hopped from Los Angeles to New York in 12½ hours, but he made three stops on the way.

The robot worked so efficiently on the flight that Commander Hawks was practically a passenger most of the time and had his first chance to look the country over from the air and enjoy the scenery, he told reporters in discussing the trip. Most of the flight was at 15,000 feet.

Italian Steps Air Record Up to 440 Miles an Hour

ROME, June 3 (AP)—An unofficial air speed record at an average of 440 miles an hour was claimed today by Warrant Officer Francesco Agello, who flew 426½ miles an hour April 10 and who is preparing for an official attempt soon in his famous "Red Bullet."

Spaniards Plan Ocean Hop

MEXICO CITY, June 3 (By U. P.)—A good-will flight from Seville, Spain, to Mexico City with a stop in Cuba or Puerto Rico will begin June 4, it was officially announced here. Two prominent Spanish aviators, Capt. Mariano Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collart, will pilot the plane Cuatro Vientos (Four Winds) on the overseas hop.

Fechner Takes Blame For Purchasing Kits

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Full responsibility for paying $1.40 each for toilet kits for forestation camp workers, which army officials said could be duplicated for 75 cents, yesterday was assumed by Mr. Robert Fechner, director of conservation work, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Just a short while before Mr. Fechner appeared in the committee's inquiry into the purchase of 200,000 of the kits from the BeVier Corporation of New York, Maj.-Gen. John L. DeWitt, Quartermaster-General, told members Mr. Fechner had said he had been ordered by President Roosevelt and his secretary, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, to buy them.

Colonel Howe told the committee his part in the purchase was to inform Mr. Fechner that the conservation director had the authority to buy them, and to send him a letter prepared by the budget bureau and approved by President Roosevelt, giving Mr. Fechner the specific authority.

Brazil to Erect Hangar

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Government assistance to the extent of a 12,000 conto ($84,000) loan will be advanced toward construction of a hangar here for Zeppelins, it was revealed by the Treasury Department. The hangar will be available for the Graf Zeppelin, giant German dirigible, now engaged in Germany to Brazil mail and passenger service.

Dr. Cadman Lauds Religious Part In Scout Movement

New York Pastor Says He Wishes His Deacons Would Join Troop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3—"Nothing matters more to our nation than the quality of its youth," declared the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn, N. Y., pastor, in addressing the annual meeting of the Council of the Boy Scouts of America here.

"I am here as a profound believer in the Boy Scout movement," he said. "It is quite possible history will chronicle it in the future as more important to humanity than the Battle of the Marne. For that matter I challenge anyone here to point to any great good the late war has done.

"The Boy Scout and Girl Scout movement must be fine to have won the approval of the wise citizens of our land. This assembly here represents more of vital interest than if we had all the brewers here from Dan to Beersheba.

"The rise of democracy in the eighteenth century stirred the nations of Europe to new life. Out of the wastes of depression today we pin our hopes in movements of the quality such as the Boy Scout.

"The Boy Scout movement is, in a sense, religious. All religion, from Rome to Geneva, is based on love and sacrificial service. I have two Scout Troops in my own church and I wish sometimes some of my deacons would join the troops and learn elemental religion. The Boy Scout religion drives out sectarian bigotry, for Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews alike are Boy Scouts."

The hundreds of visiting Scout executives from many parts of the nation are witnessing an innovation in their annual conventions. For the first time, it is said, the Boy Scout is the dominant figure, and on him the spotlight is being focused in a feature known as a "Camporal" staged today in North Kansas City, open to the public as well as the convention members.

Here, according to the program, is a tent city of several thousand Boy Scouts, perhaps 4000 of them. Camping, field events and the whole range of Scout work was the order of the day here. Scouts cook their own food, build their own tents and engage in many forms of campcraft. Neither this big out-of-door event nor the round-up staged in Convention Hall here last night by 7000 Boy Scouts of the Kansas area had been given before a national council meeting.

Brookline Estates Opened for Benefit

Formal gardens of three Brookline estates were open to the public yesterday for the benefit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They were Mrs. Larz Anderson's "Weld," Mrs. Edward Brandegee's "Faulkner Farm," and Mrs. Henry G. Lapham's garden and pool at 514 Warren Street.

Hundreds of persons took advantage of the opportunity to see the gardens which are most beautiful at this season of the year. The Japanese garden and coliseum effect at the "Weld" estate attracted considerable interest. Mrs. Anderson has placed large urns in conspicuous places about the grounds which add to the uniqueness of her garden.

Early blooms of many varieties were seen in all the gardens with richly hued pansies being the most popular flower at "Weld." Larkspurs were colorful against a tall red brick wall and climbing ivy provided the background necessary to gain unusual effects. The garden openings aiding the society will continue throughout June on selected days.

'Ancients' to Hold Annual Ceremonies

The annual parade and drum head election on Boston Common of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will take place Monday, with Gov. Joseph B. Ely and other leading officials taking part. A special police escort has been detailed for the occasion by Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police.

The parade will form on South Market Street and march to the State House, where they will be received by Governor Ely. Following the Governor's reception the company will proceed to the New Old South Church. After observances at the church the parade will re-form and march to the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The organization will be quartered at the hotel and the annual banquet will be served there at night.

Ein Mädchen

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Type (Anonymous) of the Girls Who Appear in the German Film, "Mädchen in Uniform," Coming Next Week to the Fine Arts Theater.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

At the Fine Arts, "Mädchen in Uniform," the distinguished German film, will be shown beginning Monday.

"Dinner at Eight," the Kaufman-Ferber play, enters on its second week at the Shubert Monday. The engagement has been extended to three weeks.

Miss Dorothy Thuringer and her dance group will give their third and final performance of the week at the Peabody Playhouse tonight.

Molière's "The School for Husbands" (adapted by Arthur Guiterman and Lawrence Langner), has been added to the list of plays to be presented in the American Theater Society's subscription series next season. Mr. Osgood Perkins will be in the cast. Another play to be offered is "The Nobel Prize," starring Mr. Otis Skinner.

Motion Pictures

We Are Not Amused

"Fra Diavolo," subject to change without much notice, comes disguised as "The Devil's Brother," a sort of musical costume party, at Loew's State Theater this week, with, in bold-face type, Laurel and Hardy, and something around the pica size, Mr. Dennis King. You can guess who plays Fra Diavolo, or the Marquis of San Marco. With that deliciously intimate touch common to the screen in this country, Giacomo and Beppo, his companions, are called Stanlio and Olio or Olivio or something like that, so that there will be no mistaking which is which of these famous wholesome humorists. Except for a drinking scene which ends in rather forced gargantuan laughter, their fun is mild and harmless, much appreciated by the more naïve aspect of human nature. Only we, like Queen Victoria . . .

Miss Thelma Todd, another screen funny person, plays Lady Pamela. Was she supposed to be as vapid as that? We never saw, or heard, this particular comic opera, so we can't say. Her period gowns are nice to look at. Mr. King wears frills and brocaded knee-breeches, makes flowery utterances, and sings. There are many others in the cast but they don't dress up like their great-great-great-grandparents with the ease the German film folk do.

However, the musical melodrameretta abounds in dashing action, tangled plot, scenery and Hollywood's brilliant, sunlit photography. A lot of people will like it a lot. A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, produced by Mr. Hal Roach. M. L.

Veterans' Bureau To Ease Pension Cuts

Visiting Boston as the first city in which to study instances of alleged unjust compensation reductions of veterans and the effects of the application of President Roosevelt's economy measures, a special committee of four men headed by Mr. George E. Brown, yesterday presented credentials to Lieut.-Col. William J. Blake, regional director of the Veterans' Administration. The commission will be in Boston for a few days, and will discuss compensation adjustments with officers of the Veterans' Bureau and officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and Disabled American Veterans.

This move appears to be the first step in President Roosevelt's promised reconsideration of compensation cuts for war veterans. Mr. Brown declared that it was the object of the commission to conduct a comprehensive study to determine the effect produced by the new schedules and regulations.

Mayor James M. Curley yesterday gave assurance to State Commander James P. Rose of the American Legion, and State Commander Peter W. Pate of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, that every injustice to disabled veterans resulting from the recently adopted economy program would be adjusted by the President. Mayor Curley told both state commanders that in his recent trip to Washington he had submitted a lengthy list of cases of injustices in compensation reductions to President Roosevelt, and had been assured that every injustice would be corrected.

Monitor News on Air 15 Minutes Earlier

BEGINNING Saturday, June 3, the morning radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, E. D. T., from Stations WBZ, WBZA and shortwave station W1XAZ, instead of 12 noon as formerly.

The regular evening radiocast will continue as before from 6:00 to 6:15 p. m., over Station WHDH.

Simmons Founds School of English

The establishment at Simmons College of a School of English was announced today by Dr. Henry Lefavour, Simmons president. The school will be under the direction of Dr. Robert M. Gay, professor of English, and dean of the Simmons graduate division.

The new school will offer two four-year programs leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. The first departs from conventional educational practice by offering a course in writing and editing with training in library and secretarial work to prepare students for positions in editorial and publishing offices. The second program is designed for students who wish to teach English, or wish to attend a university for graduate work in English.

The new school will also offer a one-year program in writing and editing for graduate students and for those who have completed at least three years at another accredited college. It was stated that there might later be opportunity for students interested in combining the study of art or music with that of English with a view to the vocational use of both.

'Nancy' at Dickens Room Celebration Relates Anecdotes of 'Oliver Twist'

Guests of the Parker House, who attended the dedication yesterday of the Dickens Room in that hotel, were highly entertained by the reminiscences of a famous "Nancy," in the person of Miss Constance Collier, now playing in "Dinner at Eight," at the Shubert Theater.

As leading lady at His Majesty's, in London, she cherished a burning ambition to play "Nancy" in "Oliver Twist," but every time she expressed her desire to Sir Herbert Tree, he declared most emphatically, "No, you will never play 'Nancy.' You can play Cleopatra, and duchesses and empresses, but 'Nancy'—impossible!"

One of Sir Herbert's friends of the famous Garrick Club wrote a new version of the play, but failed to arouse any enthusiasm on the part of the great director. Miss Collier, more determined than ever to do the Cockney street girl, drew out her small savings and purchased an option on the play. Sir Herbert, finally impressed by her fervor, offered her the use of the theater for the last night of the season, placing the company at her disposal, and the use of £500, a small sum in view of the fact that most of the productions at His Majesty's cost £600.

"The first night came," said Miss Collier, with a happy, faraway look in her eyes. "The theater was packed with everybody in the world that mattered—politicians, princes, rich people, poor people and dear old Miss Hogarth in a box. She was 82 then."

So the play started, but they had to hold on to Sir Herbert. He never knew his lines and he dreaded a long run. To amuse himself and relieve the monotony of playing "Fagin" night after night, he used to surprise the rest of the company, during the kitchen scene, by taking out of the enormous, thieves' bag the most unexpected objects. "It was a constant strain," said Miss Collier, "Every day there was something dreadful in that bag. Sometimes he took out a bag of onions, sometimes a live rabbit."

Not believing it necessary to know his lines he would omit a large portion of the dialogue, and when the author would complain, "There is no play left—Fagin did occasionally speak in addition to toasting a sausage," Sir Herbert would reply, "I get the effect much better the way I do it."

This practice of his, however, saved the play on one occasion. "At the end of the second act," Miss Collier recalled, "we heard the most peculiar sound. I looked in the wing and saw the playwright with his face white, and the stage manager waving frantically. Sir Herbert cut out half the scene, and the curtain dropped just as the play was finished. It seems that the fire curtain had reached a certain notch, and had the stage not been cleared before it descended farther, it would have taken a day to raise it again."

There were many other amusing anecdotes, among them the instance when Miss Collier and Sir Herbert were driving to a performance in Newcastle. They were due to appear there within an hour, when the car ran into a ditch, and for a few dark moments it seemed as if the curtain could not rise that evening. Sir Herbert, however, found a way out. Observing a steam roller at work, a short distance away, he arranged to have it attached by ropes to the stranded motorcar, which was quickly hauled out and once again on its way to Newcastle.

"At one time," said Miss Collier, "His Majesty's was the theater of the English-speaking world, but since then I think the American theater has overtaken it."

Yale's Commencement Date Set for June 16-20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3—Yale University today announced plans for its 232d commencement, to be observed from Friday, June 16, through Wednesday, June 21. Degrees will be conferred upon members of the graduating classes of Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School and the School of Engineering on Tuesday, June 20, and the graduate, professional and honorary degrees will be conferred at the commencement exercises on Wednesday morning. About 2000 alumni, representing some 25 classes, are expected to return for class reunions.

The program opens on June 16 with the boat races on the Thames between Harvard and Yale. President James Rowland Angell will deliver the baccalaureate address in Woolsey Hall on Sunday morning. Class Day exercises of the senior classes of the Sheffield Scientific School and the School of Engineering will be held Monday morning and the exercises of Yale College, in the afternoon. On Tuesday afternoon the reunion classes will parade in costume to Yale Field for the annual Harvard-Yale baseball game. At the commencement exercises on Wednesday morning candidates for degrees will be presented by the deans of their respective schools and degrees will be conferred by President Angell.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
Overture, "Zampa".....Herold
"Whispering of the Flowers".....Blon
Ballet from "Faust".....Gounod
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube,"
Waltz.....Strauss
Prelude to "The Deluge".....Saint-Saëns
(Violin solo: Julius Theodorowicz)
Capricio Italien.....Tchaikovsky
Victor Herbert Favorites.....Sanford
Prelude in G minor.....Rachmaninoff
"Wintergreen for President," from
"Of Thee I Sing".....Gershwin

Police Investigate Cleansing 'Racket'

A police investigation concerning an alleged cleansing and dyeing "racket," in which it is claimed small Boston firms are being forced through threats of violence to pay tribute to a gang for protection, resulted in two arrests yesterday. This marks the first step taken by the Boston police to clean up the "racket." Inspector John A. Dorsey is in charge of the cleanup.

The investigation started when the police received complaints from merchants and others, particularly in Roxbury, that a gang of men had been demanding money from them—in many cases, for a fund to arrange a defense for men arrested in connection with the Solomon and Curran murder cases.

A Dorchester tailor identified one of the arrested men as one who had threatened him twice, demanding that he take down a low-price sign in the window of one of his shops. He did not comply with the first demand and on April 17, he said, one of the men told him he'd be "sorry because some morning you'll find that your store, your business and yourself will be ruined."

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell To Testify Monday

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Mr. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defense in the Government's income tax evasion action against Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of National City Companies, is today preparing to begin presentation of his side of the case when the court opens on Monday morning. United States Attorney George Z. Medalie closed for the Government yesterday afternoon after presenting evidence for three weeks. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard adjourned court until Monday morning.

Mr. Mitchell, who has appeared throughout the trial to be highly satisfied with the attitude of the defense, leaned forward at the counsel table when Mr. Medalie announced that "the Government rests" and congratulated Mr. Steuer on his cross-examination of the prosecutor's witnesses.

Mr. Steuer announced that he would open the proceedings on Monday morning by making a motion to dismiss. If that is denied, he will go on at once with defense witnesses. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will testify, he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly showers on south coast tonight; slightly cooler except on east coast tonight; Sunday fair and warmer on east coast.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in south portion tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in south portion tonight; slightly cooler except in northwest portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly showers in north portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong southwest winds, shifting to west over south portion and to northwest over north portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday; possibly showers over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	62	64	Montreal ...	64	74
Bismarck ...	58	82	Nantucket ...	58	60
Boston	65	77	New Orleans.	76	86
Buffalo	60	70	New York ...	60	68
Calgary	50	76	Norfolk, Va..	64	68
Charleston...	68	78	North Platte.	66	86
Chicago	72	86	Philadelphia.	66	74
Cincinnati ...	70	86	Phoenix,Ariz.	88	98
Denver	62	86	Pittsburgh...	68	80
Eastport, Me.	52	70	Portland, Me.	64	68
Hatteras ...	66	88	Raleigh	64	70
Honolulu,T.H.	...	78	St. Louis ...	70	84
7 p.m. June 2	72	...	St. Paul	66	86
Helena,Mont.	46	72	Salt Lake City	64	86
Huron, S. D..	68	86	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville.	66	74	SantaFe,N.M.	60	80
Kansas City.	70	86	Seattle	50	74
Key West ...	80	88	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles .	52	66	Washington..	64	74
Memphis	70	82	Wichita,Kan.	68	86
Miami, Fla...	72	86	Williston,N.D.	60	82

A—9 a. m. June 3.
B—Maximum June 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:47 p. m., Sunday 8:16 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Maine Man Heads Travelers

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 3 (AP)—Mr. Ben Jones of Lewiston, Maine, was elected grand counselor of the Grand Council of New England, United Commercial Travelers, here yesterday and the convention delegates voted to hold the 1934 convention at Poland Springs, Maine, on June 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Events Tonight

Pageant commemorating East Boston's incorporation as part of Boston proper, presented by East Boston Social Centers Council, Wood Island Park, 6:30.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 71 Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:45.

Presentation of musical comedy, "Sonia, the Russian Girl," by Boston Square and Compass Club, Repertory Theater, 8.

Dance recital by Miss Dorothy Thuringer and company, Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, Charles Street, 8.

Middlesex School Commencement Week: Alumni reunion, entertainment by glee and dramatic clubs, including school circus, at school, Concord, 8:15.

Annual conference, Massachusetts State Association of Letter Carriers, business session, New Ocean House, Swampscott, evening; through Sunday.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:09, 3:35, 6:00, 8:30; "The Cry of the World," 2:00, 4:30, 7:00, 9:30.

The Dance

Peabody Playhouse—Dorothy Thuringer, dancer, 8:30.

Events Sunday

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, 2; program as follows:

First Movement, Concerto in A major ..... Mozart
Mr. Dickson
Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35.....Chopin
Grave—Doppio Movimento
Scherzo
Marche Funèbre
Mr. Metcalf
Humoresque No. 3 .....Kolar
Quasi Ballata, Appassionato.....Suk
Mr. Dickson

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in City Theater, Main Street, Brockton, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in First Congregational Church, Lowell, 4.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, Pleasant Street, Woburn, 3:30.

Outdoor symphony concert by Mr. Einar Hansen and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, pine grove, Cambridge School, Kendal Green, 4; in case of rain, Weston Town Hall.

Address on "Save the Eighteenth Amendment," by Mr. John C. Lynch, dry candidate for election to Constitutional Convention. First Methodist Church, Temple Street, Beacon Hill, 7:30.

Concert, sponsored by American Palestine Campaign, benefit refugee Jews of Germany and other European countries in Palestine, Boston Opera House, 8.

Another Newton Theological School Commencement exercises: Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. Everett C. Herrick, president, First Baptist meeting-house, Newton, 4.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology senior week: Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Trinity Church, 4.

Anniversary celebration of Eviro Hebrew School, address by Rabbi Joseph Bar Soloveitsik, Wilnor Synagogue, Philips Street, evening.

Annual Odd Fellows' Memorial Day: Communion service, Dudley Street Baptist Church, Roxbury, 10:30; "Potpourri Night," 7:30.

Annual conference, Massachusetts State Association of Letter Carriers, New Ocean House Swampscott; business session, 10; banquet, afternoon.

Middlesex School Commencement program: Alumni reunion, entertainment, 10 a. m.; dinner, 1; chapel service, 3:30; school headquarters, Concord.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Trees of Olmstead Park," 11; lecture on "India's 300,000,000," 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology commencement week: Final competition for Stratton prizes, Institute, 10:30; Class Day exercises, talk by Dr. Allan W. Rowe, president of Technology Alumni Association, Walker Memorial, afternoon.

Anniversary celebration of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: luncheon, armory, 11; parade to State House to receive Gov. Joseph B. Ely as commander-in-chief and march to anniversary service at Old South Church, 12:30; drum-head election, Boston Common, 3:30.

Garden party, benefit Boston League of Women Voters, at Pine Knoll, home of Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, president, Lincoln, Mass., 1.

Twentieth three-day annual convention, North Eastern Dental Society, Inc., New Ocean House, Swampscott, business session, afternoon.

Entertainment, benefit Mothers' Rest Association, house and grounds of organization, Oak Hill Street, Newton Center, 1:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Mädchen in Uniform."

Kidnapers Facing Speedy Prosecution

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3—(AP) Determined to make Kansas City feared by kidnapers, authorities prepared today for speedy prosecution of Walter H. McGee, 37, ex-convict, arrested with seven other persons in connection with the abduction of Miss Mary McElroy.

Police were somewhat uncertain as to the status of the seven but expressed conviction that McGee was the leader of the gang which seized the 25-year-old daughter of the City Manager a week ago today and released her Sunday unharmed, after payment of $30,000 ransom by her father, H. F. McElroy.

Federal charges of transferring Miss McElroy from her Missouri home to Kansas, where she was held in a bungalow near Shawnee, and of sending letters through the mails were filed against McGee and four others arrested yesterday in Amarillo, Tex. Three others were held here.

The five apprehended in the west Texas city were en route by airplane today for Kansas City in custody of officers. They were McGee and four who gave the names of Wendell Johnson, Mrs. Hazel Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Gilbert.

Police Get New Weapon In War With Speakeasy

A new weapon for police officials in stamping out speakeasies operating as chartered clubs was supplied yesterday in the bill signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely making it obligatory for this type of corporation to file detailed annual returns with the Secretary of State. The bill is aimed at speakeasy proprietors who have bought up the charters of long defunct social clubs for protection.

The House of Representatives passed to be engrossed, yesterday, the bill providing for an equitable adjustment of salary reductions of state employees receiving less than $3000 a year. It calls for an appropriation of $115,000, and becomes effective June 1.

American Hawaiian Steamship

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has invited its stockholders to offer their stock for sale to the company and to set a price on the shares. Payment will be made from surplus cash. The amount to be bought will depend on offerings and asked prices.

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The Editor's Puzzle
102
[illegible] known, for and [illegible] as a philanthropist and public benefactor, [illegible] toward charitable enterprises, [illegible] by any circumstances one of apathy to insistence [illegible] stipulated in his will that his money was only to be spent in [illegible] kind of work.
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Garner's Ballot Staves Off Defeat For Veterans Bill

'Sensitive' Senate Revolts at Service Men's Plea Against Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 3—A Senate hypersensitive to veterans' clamors against alleged injustices in the Economy Act yesterday revolted against the Administration and adopted an amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill which will add $170,000,000 to the cost of veterans' benefits, reducing by that much the economies planned by President Roosevelt.

Only the vote of Vice-President Garner to break a tie and adopt the Connally amendment prevented adoption of an even more devastating limitation on administration economy which would have largely nullified the effect of the Economy Act and restored a major proportion of the savings in veterans' benefits on which the President is largely relying to bring about his promised 25 per cent reduction in the costs of government.

The amendment provides that in no case shall the compensation or pension paid to any veteran for service-connected disabilities be reduced more than 25 per cent of what it was before the passage of the Economy Act. It was offered and adopted as a substitute for the Trammell amendment, which would have limited such cuts to 15 per cent of the pre-Economy Bill figure.

The effect of the amendment is to raise the appropriation for veterans' benefits provided in the bill from $231,730,000 to a little over $400,000,000. An appropriation to cover the difference was voted into the bill after adoption of the amendment and the entire measure was then passed. It now goes to conference, where there is a slight chance that its original economy power may be restored.

Although in itself a severe setback to President Roosevelt's economy program, adoption of the Connally amendment was a victory by comparison with what would have happened had it failed.

A rising tide of revolt against veterans' cuts, which had developed during three bitter days of debate, reached such a peak when the Senate met yesterday that it adopted by a vote of 59 to 21 a special rule making the Trammell amendment in order. This occurred in the face of an agreement with Administration forces to accept the Cutting amendment in return for defeat of the Trammell amendment.

But feeling had become so intense that all agreements were forgotten. Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, soon discovered this when he proposed the Cutting amendment and was defeated by a vote of 51 to 25. The Cutting amendment would have placed a 25 per cent limitation on cuts in compensations for World War veterans alone.

Realizing then that the day was lost unless something drastic was done, Administration leaders immediately marshaled what strength they could muster behind the Connally amendment, which had the advantage in the eyes of veterans' sympathizers of applying the 25 per cent economy limitation to veterans of all wars as well as of the World War.

Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, author of the amendment, and Senator Robinson, warned the Senate that adoption of the Trammell amendment would mean a Presidential veto. Then he called for a vote on the Connally amendment. The roll call showed a tie with 42 on either side. Vice-President Garner cast the deciding ballot for the first time during the session and staved off disaster.

Trade Bars Viewed By European Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

would hestitate to take up bond issues.

Recent efforts to convince employers that shorter hours with the same or higher wages would rebound to the benefit of industry, have not reached the stage of adoption. Employers ask how they could finance such a step.

Its sponsors reply that every unit of money distributed as wages has more possibility of entering the buying side of markets, than one left in the hands of those who will hoard it or otherwise keep it out of active circulation.

Both these projects—public works and higher wages—rely upon an increase in buying of commodities to restore activity and confidence. Idle capital would then be called into use, and the "confidence crisis" would be passed.

With nothing more tangible to pin hopes on for basic revision of systems that have failed to maintain employment, labor finds its temporary prop—relief funds—shrinking. The situation is nearing a snapping point in many countries. Disorders have been averted for the most part heretofore by moderation of workers and employers alike. Governments have provided relief under increasing difficulties. Social legislation has held its own and made some notable advances. Common adversity has prepared the way for coöperation.

Labor Losses Offset

As a result, fundamental labor losses resulting from the crisis would be nearly offset by compensating elements, if it were not for the cardinal inability to keep men at work. Wages of the employed in terms of what they will buy have remained at a high level. This is true, even though the money rate of wages has been submitted to drastic cuts almost everywhere, with France and Soviet Russia reporting conspicuous exceptions.

The most striking example of high "real" wages for which figures are available is Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Real wages stood at 119 in September last year, compared with a prewar index of 100. Similar situations exist in Poland for daily rates, in Sweden and Denmark for hourly earnings, as well as in Estonia, Switzerland and parts of Czechoslovakia.

Employed workers in these countries and others might therefore feel little pinch individually, if there were not families, friends and the general community to consider. Every worker, in fact, has multiplied demands upon his pay envelope, many of them compulsory. The total volume of purchasing power latent in high real wages, dwindles when millions are jobless.

Far from swinging upward, Europe's curves of employment dip downward—in some instances steeply—during recent months. Germany's average of 5,579,000 unemployed last year compares with 4,570,000 in 1931. January of this year registers 6,041,000, an increase partially due to the season.

Increase Over 1932

Great Britain, next to the Reich in total volume of unemployment, reports 2,422,000 in January, an increase over the 1932 average. Italy's corresponding figure is 1,225,470. France, a nation almost entirely employed in 1929 and 1930, had 352,000 registered idle in January, compared with 1932's average of 306,434.

Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and other smaller countries report recent and alarming declines in proportion to their working populations.

Regions like Newcastle in England show effects of prolonged idleness, causing anxiety to social workers. One area of 35,000 has 78 per cent of workers unemployed. More than 450,000 workers in Great Britain have been out of a job continuously for 12 months or more. Their condition is cited as a warning that prompt action to stem the tide of unemployment is imperative.

While unemployment insurance in its various forms has held its legal position for the most part, the problem of financing becomes continuously more serious.

Germany's compulsory unemployment insurance system had a reserve of 50,000,000 Reichsmarks at the end of 1928. By 1930 this reserve was wiped out and the balance sheet showed a deficit of 482,000,000 Reichsmarks. Deficits have continued, although later figures are not available. Adding emergency relief and communal relief to the insurance column, a grand total deficit of 731,000,000 Reichsmarks results for 1930. Total expenditure for 1931 rose from 2,514,000 to 2,973,000.

Great Britain's expenditure for compulsory unemployment insurance nearly doubled from 1929-30 to 1930-31, showing a deficit of 36,400,000 for the year. The accumulated deficit mounted to 75,500,000.

Equals United States Population

The number of persons affected by compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance is about equal to the total population of the United States, according to a survey made by the International Labor Office which serves as a basis for proposed conventions establishing international regulations for this enormous governmental machinery. The proposed draft conventions are to receive the attention of the seventeenth international labor conference at Geneva in June.

At present there are in force some 50 sets of legislation on compulsory insurance. These cover nearly 100,000,000 employed persons, and there are also special schemes for seamen, railway employees, civil servants and manual and non-manual workers in public services. In view of the fact that benefits are granted not only to insured persons but to widows and orphans, it is evident that compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance plays an extremely important part in providing protection for the huge total of the world's workers and their families.

The information assembled by the Labor Office on this subject is gathered from replies submitted to a detailed questionnaire by 31 countries. All the governments which submitted detailed replies are in favor of framing international regulations laying down the fundamental basis of compulsory incurance, and no government has definitely opposed this procedure.

Following out the opinions and policies expressed in the communications from governments, six proposed draft conventions have been prepared for discussion by the Labor Conference. The first deals with old-age insurance, the second with invalidity insurance, and the third with widows' and orphans' insurance, for manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed by industrial or commercial undertakings or in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants. The other three conventions deal respectively with old-age insurance, invalidity insurance, and widows' and orphans' insurance, for persons employed in agricultural undertakings.

Recommendations Made

Several general recommendations have been prepared as a sort of supplement to the proposed draft conventions. They sum up the considerations which should govern the respective national governments in putting compulsory insurance schemes into effect.

Old-age pensions, accident and other types of social insurance face similar crises. Economies in Great Britain averted deficits up to 1932, when outlay jumped from £700,000 to more than £2,000,000 and compelled changes in the law. Germany and Austria have been severely strained.

Labor organization and bargaining power have necessarily been hard hit. Except where government dictates rates of wages and hours of work, these important relations are subject to collective agreement. Conditions agreed to by organized labor often apply to all workers in a given occupation. In Italy this provision is automatic. Germany, Austria and some other countries may declare the agreements universally binding. England and France leave agreement on these points almost entirely to labor and employers.

Labor leaders acknowledge that employers in general have not taken advantage of their workers in a manner that would have been expected 30 years ago. Disorders have not generally marked such strikes as have taken place. Most of the collective agreements in Norway have been extended to 1936 by accord among the parties. A similar result was obtained in Denmark only after governmental intervention.

Collective Agreements

In Germany, Italy and in an increasing number of countries, the form of collective agreements is retained, while the government largely fixes their terms. Trade unions, none the less, hold a decisive bargaining power in certain instances. Witness the complete but not generally commended victory of British rail unions over the companies and the National Wages Board, in refusing a moderate pay cut.

A relatively new element is making itself felt in Europe's unemployment problem, although it arises from the ancient occupation of agriculture. Since 1930, farm wages have been dropping slowly, and within a few months, rapidly. With 100,000,000 engaged in agriculture, compared with 50,000,000 in industry, it is clear that this recent trend may rapidly assume major proportions.

Effects of the crisis on women and young workers are given social agencies concern in all countries. In January, 1,100,000 women were out of work in Germany. From 15 to 20 per cent of the total idle there are less than 21 years of age.

So on all fronts, Europe faces a labor situation that presents few bright prospects. This year may record the always anticipated "bottom" and hoped-for upturn. At all events, only a sound and active correlation of industry, agriculture and economic policy, whereby men will be kept at work, can provide an enduring solution.

Reflecting the Glory of an Historic Past

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENE IN EAST BOSTON PAGEANT

Principal Characters in the Clipper Ship Episode. Mrs. Katharine McPhee, Dressed in Black, Standing in the Center, Represents the Mother of Donald McKay, East Boston's Famous Clipper Ship Builder. The "Clipper" in the Background Was Painted by a 17-Year-Old Boy, Albert Pititto.

Unemployment Not Due To Women, Survey Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—That existing unemployment is not due to any "invasion" of industry by women and that it cannot be eliminated in any considerable degree by discharging women employees, are the conclusions reached by Dr. Marguerite Thibert of the International Labor Office, who has made an extensive investigation of this problem as it exists in many countries.

Dr. Thibert concurs in the opinion expressed by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, that "women are not necessarily displacing men as workers. It is a question of division of labor, of adjustment of the sexes to the work of the world. Women may have taken some jobs from men, but in the development of home industries into factory processes men first took these jobs from women, and today machines are taking jobs from both."

There is no evidence, according to Dr. Thibert's article in the International Labour Review, to prove that a heavy increase in the employment of women took place during the years preceding the present difficulties. In most countries the percentage of employed women among the total female population has remained practically stationary for the last 30 years. Germany is the one notable exception. There, women's employment has steadily risen, both before and after the war, to a figure of 35.6 per cent of the total female population in 1925—a figure which constitutes one of the highest of all recorded percentages.

Even this, however, cannot be held to account for the unemployment situation in Germany, for the increase in women's employment from 1907 to 1925 was only 5.1 per cent of the total female population and about 2.4 per cent of the total population, while the German unemployed in February, 1932, numbered 6,128,429 persons, or more than 19 per cent of the employed population and nearly 10 per cent of the total population of the country.

To argue that employment of women causes unemployment, according to Dr. Thibert, is to put the cart before the horse. The fact is rather the reverse, namely that economic insecurity and unemployment tend to increase the number of women workers. In prosperous times women, and especially married women, are much less likely to enter paid employment. The husband's unemployment is often the cause of a woman's going to work for pay.

Any measure tending to abolish women's employment would almost certainly bring about a fall in the standard of living and a fall in the purchasing power of the workers. A University of Wisconsin investigation shows that dismissal of 64 married women in the employment of the State would throw out of employment about 100 domestic helpers of these professional women. Further effects of abolishing women's employment would be to place new and heavy responsibilities on society in the form of aid to widows and orphans, and probably to seriously curtail all vocational training for women.

East Boston Marks Centenary of Date Of Its Incorporation

East Boston residents and visitors will bask in the reflected glory of the district's past tonight when a six-episode pageant will be presented in Wood Island Park at 6:30 p. m. This will commemorate the centenary of East Boston's incorporation as a part of Boston proper and the granting of a charter to the East Boston Company.

The story of the pageant will be told by three narrators during the action and will be broadcast by an amplifying system so that all of the several thousand persons expected to attend may hear. Except for the narrators, all the 150 or more characters will act their parts in pantomime. All the participants will wear costumes representative of each period.

The East Boston Social Centers Council is sponsoring the entertainment, which is under the direction of Miss Helen Simpson, assisted by Miss Livia Tonon. Admittance is free. The council is particularly interested in drawing back former East Boston residents to show them what progress has been made through social work agencies.

Outstanding among the episodes are those picturing the legendary arrival of the Norsemen at Noddles Island, portraying arrival of Samuel Maverick on the island to become the district's first owner, and revealing the glory of the clipper ship era, in which East Boston took the lead with the clippers made by Donald McKay.

Week-End Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (994kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Leaders; male trio.
8:30 Norwood Legion Band.
9:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan: "Iolanthe."
10:00 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
10:30 Organ recital.
10:45 News; announcements; sport review.
11:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Songs and guitar.
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
7:15 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
7:30 NBC, Three Roberts Brothers.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Green and Hall, pianists.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Gauge of the Century."
6:45 "Voice of the Piano."
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:15 CBS, "Melody Headlines."
9:45 Eddie Lane's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Germany's Policy of Reconstruction," Dr. Hans Luther.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 National Sojourners talk.
7:30 Dance music.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 "Victor Herbert Melodies."
8:30 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:45 Rhythm Twins.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Dramatic program.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Dance music.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Palmer House Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, "Samovar Serenade."
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; review.
6:15 NBC, Beethoven Chamber Music.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
7:15 Guardsmen; male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:30 NBC, Don Hall Trio.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Will Rogers; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Nina Koshetz, soprano.
9:45 New England Council program.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Marion Green's Shantymen.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Robert Simmons; orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Folks from Dixie."
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 Educational feature: Dr. Alzade Comstock and Prof. Harlow Shapley, speakers.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Handel's "The Messiah," by chorus of 4000 and Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, "Slow River."
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Felix Fox, pianist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
4:30 CBS, Festival Chorus, Chicago.
5:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
5:15 CBS, "Bright Interlude"; popular.
5:30 "Salon Gems," recording.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 CBS, Talk, Maj. Gladstone Murray of British Broadcasting Corporation.
6:15 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Reports; news; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, "Chicago Knights," quartet.
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Angelo Patri.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic program.
9:30 CBS, Soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Rines's Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Readings; organ; reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—Italian musical program.
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Lazy Dan, Minstrel Man."
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums," sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Chicago variety program.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Muscanto String Trio.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry" sketch.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Revue.
10:45 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."

WHDH, Boston (830c-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:45 Belle Gaffen, pianist.
6:00 Touraine Ensemble.
6:15 Frieda Rosenthal, soprano.
6:30 "Songs We Love to Hear."
6:45 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White.
7:00 Dean Mesick of Simmons.
7:30 Park Street Church service.
9:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 "Evening Reveries," time.
9:30 Quincy Symphony Orchestra.

Monday's Features

WBZ

11:45 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild sketch, "Ingomar."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
3:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor Curley.

WAAB

3:01 p. m.—American news.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. N. C. Stenning, Connecticut.
N. C. Stenning, Connecticut.
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Texas Drys Resharpen Weapons of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas — Believing that the present fight for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would never have gained headway if prohibitionists had continued to educate the public to the truth about liquor, instead of dropping the subject when the amendment was passed, dry forces of Harris County are making up for lost time with an intensive educational campaign prior to the state-wide prohibition vote on Aug. 26.

Coöperation in Oceanography Advocated to Nations of Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

cussed whether the time had come now for the nations to get together in issuing a new oceanographic map.

More timber is destroyed in Canada by insects than by fire, said Dr. Frank Adams, emeritus vice-principal and dean of the faculty of applied science at McGill University, Montreal, and vice-president of the congress.

Dr. Adams told of the work of forestry experts in learning the habits of destructive insects, the depredations of which cost the people of America millions of dollars every year.

He stated that government entomologists were making a close study of the situation with a view to the use of a cheap parasite for the extermination of the pests. He described the destruction of tamarack by the saw-fly, and the habits of the tussock moth, which has done grave damage to timber in the eastern states.

The congress will devote special sessions to the use of scientific methods in the preservation of timber. Japanese delegates are taking a particularly keen interest in this problem and will join in the discussions later.

Chemical processes of manufacturing, now a mere side-line to lumbering, may soon constitute the major forest industry on the North American continent, according to Dr. E. C. Sherrard, principal chemist at the United States Department of Agriculture laboratory at the University of Wisconsin in a paper presented to the congress.

Dr. Sherrard said that chemical science was on the verge of important discoveries in wood utilization. The possibilities of developing commercially the three components of wood—cellulose, lignin and extraneous materials—were almost unlimited and the rewards attractive, he declared.

Galactan, said Dr. Sherrard, has been extracted from the western larch and when oxidized to muric acid was well adopted for use in baking powders, soft drinks, and food preparations. Sugar had been produced from wood, cellulose converted into acetic acid, lactic acid and other commercially important solvents and molded plastic developed from lignin.

Lack of a definite goal has been hampering forest research work in Canada, according to Dean C. W. Howe, of the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto.

Although one of the world's most important timber countries, said Dr. Howe, Canada would some day find itself far behind the other nations in this important field of natural science. Dean Howe said there were many organizations dealing with forest problems in the Dominion, but there was lack of coördination.

"The solution of each problem should be only one step toward the final goal of some definite silviculture practice, such as successful regeneration after cutting or the highest yield per acre on a given site," said Dean Howe.

Elmwood to Stage Y.W.C.A. Festival

The June festival for the benefit of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A., to be held Friday afternoon and evening, June 9, is to be staged on a Cambridge estate famous in history and literature—Elmwood, the home of James Russell Lowell, it is announced. The program equally in accord with the best in literary tradition is to be presented under the old elms on the wide lawn in front of the eighteenth-century mansion.

Three drama dances, based on old Greek myths, will be given. The Noyes group of Boston and New York are to be responsible for the entire program, to be staged twice during the festival, at 4:30 and 7:30. Twenty-eight entertainers will take part, including Valeria Ladd of Boston and Catherine Rapp of New York, whose program of Greek dances, given in Marika Kotopouli's own theater in Athens last spring, brought praise in the Athenian Press.

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Progress in Education

To Stop Boys From Wandering

The Program of a Community Boys' Lodge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

CARING for homeless boys who are stranded for one reason or another, for young men who are running away from unfortunate home conditions, or, perhaps, for youths who are just "on the road" in search of what adventure may be found, is the task of the Community Boys Lodge, 827 Boston Street.

It's a big job, too, for the Lodge reports that last year it proved host to 762 youthful transients from the District of Columbia and 47 states—the exceptional State being Nevada. Since the Lodge quarters are small, and since the average stay was drawn out to 22 days, this represented a sizable undertaking. The capacity for 45 boys was crowded continuously.

Yet the few hundred boys cared for, considered quantitatively, is but a fraction of the number needing assistance, as is plainly evident from an examination of police records. Current periodicals have widely described the wandering boy problem. Therefore it should cause no surprise to hear Mr. Franklin Newcomb, director of the Lodge, explain that as high as 30 to 40 per cent of the transients arrested by the police for vagrancy here are not yet 21 years old.

The New Crop

"It is not a new problem," Mr Newcomb said. "There have always been boys 'on the road' because homes are not always perfect and because boys have always possessed a love of adventure. But within the past few years we have seen an avalanche of transients which has caused us some real concern.

"This new crop of transient boys is in addition to the first group, whose numbers have remained fairly steady. It is made up mainly of farm boys from the middle West and South and of high school boys who have seen fit to break home ties for various reasons. The majority of these boys have a sound social background, but have been disturbed by economic distress.

"We are earnestly trying to help this new group of transients preserve their morale, and strengthen their abilities for becoming able citizenry."

The Community Boys Lodge was organized in advance of the transient army which Mr. Newcomb mentioned. Six years ago a group of charitable organizations here found themselves each with a few stray boys. There weren't enough boys to justify keeping separate institutions, so they cooperatively established the Lodge. A year later it was taken over by the Community Chest, and since then has moved twice into more commodious quarters.

An evident attempt has been made to make the Lodge serve the individual boy rather than allowing it to provide only temporary food and shelter. Each boy is treated as an individual case, and efforts are made to help him become established permanently. In some instances this means helping to secure transportation home; but sometimes the boy has no home, and then the Lodge tries to help him find work in accord with his abilities.

Finding Work

Although jobs for boys between 16 and 21 do not appear to be as plentiful as they were a few years back, some residents of the Lodge manage to find work which enables them to stay on indefinitely until their individual problem is nearer solution. In such instances, a contribution from their salary—usually one-half—is expected. Those boys who cannot find work outside are given an opportunity to help about the Lodge in order to aid themselves preserve an attitude of helpfulness.

A well-rounded recreational program has been developed. It consists mainly of outdoor sports, but a library and social hall have also been provided. Activities are carried on at an adjacent public playground, and the Lodge has also a small game court of its own.

The facilities of the institution are available as long as there remains something that can be done for the individual boy, Mr. Newcomb explained. Occasionally this requires only a few days; often it demands weeks. In cases of the latter sort, the boys sometimes experience a revival of wanderlust and depart before anything satisfactory can be worked out for them.

Four or five months ago a group of the older boys who had been looking for work, and hadn't found it, began to find time a heavy burden. So they started a newspaper in mimeographed form—"The Transient Outlook"—which appears each Saturday morning. Business assistance has been solicited until the venture is self-supporting.

Editorial comment, poetry, cartoons, and news reported in this miniature publication of eight typewritten pages evidence a quality of taste on the part of its editors, as well as a degree of education, which must separate them forever from the typical hobo, regardless of their common surroundings.

Sample Items

"Thursday evening," a news item reads, "the Lodge was entertained by a group of musicians from the Musicians' Unemployment Association. The interpretation of the music was of unusual merit, as the orchestra was composed of musicians who had not so long ago held important positions in local music circles.

"In contrast to the general run of jazz orchestrations, so common nowadays, many of the audience were delighted by the program of semi-classical and ballad music, and showed their appreciation by the unusual attention and reception given it."

Under a section labeled, "Verse or Worse," is printed poetry from which the following selection has been made:

Little kitty, fast asleep, upon my straight-backed chair,
I'd like to sit, but just the same, you seem so peaceful there.
Pleasant dreams to you, my cat, of milk and mice and meat,
Although I ought to holler 'Scat!' I guess I'll let you sleep.
The radio is playing low, and lamps are dimply lit,
And there you're curled, dead to the world,
While I've no place to sit.

Like other newspapers of the modern world, the Outlook has a columnist. "Legal beer," reports the custodian of this section, "is like sucking your thumb; it satisfies a craving for something you don't want." He continues: "Wishing for something he hasn't and wanting something else when he gets it, merely proves that man wants what he doesn't." The column adds, philosophically, that: "Man ever strives for self-progress, and yet dislikes his best bet for obtaining it, namely, work."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The National School of Mining, Mexico City.

A Part in Mexico's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

THE long, winding highways of Mexico and the railways climbing 7800 feet to the capital city are largely the work of graduates from the National School of Mining: their contributions to the nation's economic life. Once upon a time this school devoted itself exclusively to the training of mining engineers; later it enlarged its scope to include the other major branches of engineering.

A fine, old institution is this National School of Mining, inaugurated Jan. 1, 1792, and, today, providing for 500 students. Portals 40 feet high flank the main entrance; hand-wrought rails and carved doors one foot thick guard a passage to an arcade under which, according to history, Gen. U. S. Grant, passed in 1880.

A fine, old landmark is this building, part of the National University group and designed by Tolsa, the noted Mexican architect. Cloistered corridors, high-studded and cool, wander solemnly about, circling a patio where a stairway, like one in a grand ducal palace of Spain, climbs leisurely aloft to classrooms, sequestered and rich with traditions.

In days long past men splendidly garbed and women beautifully dressed danced within this patio, or strolled two by two along the corridors to corners partially hidden by tropical palms and flowers. Many a venerable matron fondly cherishes the memory of a minuet or a waltz with a handsome army officer or a dashing diplomat. And many a distinguished foreigner recalls a suite of well-appointed rooms ready for his comfort and befitting his social rank. Quarters of the "distinguished intruders" the students jokingly called the suite.

Time for great state functions has long since passed. More serious problems crowd the famed quarters, the patio and the corridors. Young engineers eager to do their share in the upbuilding of Mexico turn to the binomial theories of Newton or to the measuring of the tensile strength of a steel beam. Days come and go; 25 students graduate each year. Highways lengthen, railways climb, irrigation projects increase. The National School of Mining has become essential to Mexico's progress.

Tuition Cut-Rate Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Deposit, Md.

A NATION-WIDE survey of private schools made by the Tome School's enrollment counsel shows that although 40 per cent of private boarding schools are reducing rates for next year, few of the leading eastern boys schools are included in this group. The trustees of the Tome School have decided to adopt a sliding-scale reduction with the amount of saving increasing in direct proportion to the size of the school. In making this announcement, Mr. R. J. Shortlidge, the headmaster said, "An endowed school operating not for profit is under obligation in times like these to give to its patrons the lowest possible rate consistent with maintaining educational standards. The only fair way is to say to parents, 'If the enrollment increases, the proportionate cost will be less and the charge per boy will be greatly reduced.'"

It is obvious that the cost per pupil depends on the number of pupils in a school. In scarcely any industry does the cost vary so much with the "volume of production." It costs little more to instruct, care for, and feed 200 boys than 150.

To meet this unusual situation, the Tome School at Port Deposit, Md., has brought forward a plan of tuition reduction which may be widely adopted among private schools. It scales down the rates in inverse ratio to the number of boys enrolled. This differs considerably from Father Sill's "Kent School Plan" where the average expense per pupil is published and each parent is asked to write his check for as large a sum as his conscience and income dictate.

The Tome Plan works this way: An initial reduction of $200 has been guaranteed the school's patrons by the trustees after a careful study of the operating costs of a school of 100 boys—the present enrollment. If the enrollment increases to 150 boys, the rate will be reduced $225 more. If 200 send their boys to Tome, another $125 will be saved each family.

Although the depression at first had little effect on private schools it has now seriously curtailed their income. When the market broke in 1929 the schools were full with yearly contracts signed during the bull market of the previous summer. Each summer since, when the schools and colleges have come to the period of enrolling students for the next year, they have faced shrunken family incomes. A chart of private school enrollments and income since 1929 would not be a downward curve but a descending series of plateaus with the drop coming each year between June and September. Last year many small denominational colleges of the South and West closed or merged. Eastern colleges and private schools lost their waiting lists. School heads know that small family incomes must be reckoned with for at least another year.

The new Tome Plan presents a method by which tuition rates can be reduced in proportion to family income while allowing the school to balance its budget.

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School Shop's Best Work On Metal From Old Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

"NEW from old." Were teacher and boys in the machine shop at South Denver High School to adorn the walls of their "laboratory" with a motto that told, in three words, of their activity there, that would be it. And a casual glance around might lead one to think that he were in a small manufacturing plant which turns out to be sold in stores, hammered metal pieces such as floor lamps, andirons, jewel boxes, candlesticks, fireplace sets, and countless other things.

All are made from "retired automobiles."

"Conditions made economy necessary," said Instructor Henry Spangler, "so I figured that instead of buying sheet metal for the classes in general machine shop work, we could salvage old automobiles and have plenty of material with which to carry on. The result is that, according to actual figures, this department was run more cheaply than any department in any school in Denver last year. But the output was greater than ever before and we handled double the number of boys for which the shop is equipped. The quality of our things was better, the interest intensified."

The teacher explained that the boys do not go to the city dump for their material. They get it from car lots, from neighbors and from other places best known to boys where once proud vehicles that have outlived their usefulness are.

Better Than New Steel

"The steel from these old cars is better than we could buy," Mr. Spangler continued, "and when thoroughly clean it solders easily. The sheet metal too is excellent quality. We use every part of an old car, screws, bolts, upholstery, wood, even the windows. Wonderful mirrors are made from the latter. They would cost $7 or $8 in a store. We put them out for about 80 cents apiece. We have to hire a man outside to cut and shape the glass properly.

"Old reflectors make fine fern pots," he said. "The upholstery comes in for covering stools. From the piston rods we make pin trays. The trimmings from these we melt down and get screw driver handles and paper towel rods. Former axles are converted into hammers and chisels.

"Are the boys interested? You should see them working overtime on one article so as to begin another. You see, one big appeal, outside the fascination of the project itself is that they can, with no expense, make gifts for every occasion. On Valentine's day, it is a run of heart-shaped jewel or candy boxes for mother, sister, or someone else's sister. For birthdays it may be a lamp, a magazine rack, a clock, a fireside screen, a small table, a tray. For Christmas it is all of these things and many more, the total list numbering some 100 objects.

"We have made over a thousand bracelets," declared the instructor with a twinkle. "Sometimes they have ornaments. The latter we manufacture from car adornments, such as metal initials, radiator caps, or from old shoe and belt buckles the boys bring in."

For Less Than $5

Finally, the teacher pointed to a half finished one-passenger automobile racer, its wheel base approximately 80 inches, its wheels, with hard rubber tires, about 15 inches in diameter.

"That," he explained, "is a project I started, to see how far I could get without money. I had the engine, it's an old Smith wheel motor. I had to buy the wheels, which cost $1 and I shall need paint. The rest is made from what the boys have raised. It will cost less than $5 when completed. It will have taken five boys about three weeks, in class time and spare minutes, to build it.

"Just one thing more," Mr. Spangler said as he picked up a venerable tea kettle which showed an enormous solder patch. "The youngsters now bring kitchen utensils in for repairs. A couple of years ago this would have been thrown away."

Long and Short Vowels

Our Living Language Series—16

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a time when it was considered a signal honor to be able to spell such words as "phthysic" "caoutchouc," and "Chihuahua." But even though one could spell such words, it was discovered that, as a social accomplishment, the ability was not highly rated. So we began to frown on the idea of saying letters aloud, and since then, little attention has been given to technique — method — for learning new words. If the child in school can write words, we say he is a "good speller"; if writing of words bothers him, we are likely to dismiss the matter with a shrug, and the murmured comment that "his father's folks were all like that"! — which may dispose of the immediate question, but certainly does not strengthen the child's ability, nor his joy in the subject!

Vowels First

Let us consider vowels first, and then consonants. We have said that a letter is the picture of a sound. For all practical purposes, we consider that there are five vowels—*a, e, i, o,* and *u. W* has, as the name implies, the character of "double-u," while *y* may be considered as another form of the vowel *i.* Webster defines *vowel* as being a sound than can be voiced or whispered; a vowel does not depend upon friction of the mouth parts, or stoppage of the breath, for its pronunciation. The word vowel, indeed, comes to us from the Latin word voice (vocis). In French, it was *vois;* then, transported into early English, one form became vowel, with our present spelling. The Latin *vocis,* Webster tells us, is akin to *vocare,* to call.. From *vocare,* we get our word *vocabulary.* Your vocabulary is that list of words you know, which you can use effectively; literally, words you can "call" for your use. Since *vocabulary* and *vowel* are related, and since both are related to *voice,* it is easy to associate the idea of good voice with the idea of good vocabulary. The best vocabulary loses its charm and effectiveness, if your voice is harsh. The happiest possible choice of words may yet seem poor, if you say them hesitantly or apologetically.

Watch especially your pronunciation of vowels. Say them clearly. In pronouncing any vowel, you must keep the tongue below the level of the lower front teeth. Your nearest university no doubt has good courses available in standard English. Whether you do or do not go on into advanced work in phonetics, you can begin now to develop beauty of speech by trying for it sincerely. The preface of "Webster's New International Dictionary" goes very thoroughly into the subject of pronunciation as well as of language history. Naturally, the ideal thing is to have good class work in phonetics, with a competent instructor.

Short-Vowel Sounds

Let us consider, first(the short-vowel sounds. Say "*a* as in *hat*"; say the vowel alone, giving it the same sound as in hat, fat, mat, cat, pat. Sound *e* as in *met;* say *hen, pen, pet, fell, set.* In the same way drill upon *i* as in *pin; o* as in *hot;* (this is the sound of *o* we hear in *orange, oracle, authority*); *u* as in *sun.* Familiarize yourself with these sounds, so that you can give them readily, saying in order the five short sounds, *ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ.*

It is difficult to define the short-vowel sound; you must define it by example—that is, say "*a* as in *hat,*" etc.

But the long-vowel sound is easy to define. The long vowel sound is the name of the letter. (Learn this fact.)

If you are asked to say the long sounds of the vowels, you really name the vowels. Mark the long and the short sounds of the vowels in the following words, disregarding silent *e:* hat, hate, bite, fine, pin, sit, mole, kid, cot, wet, fat, fate, fact, mill, bane, rote, fetter, shape, pan, motley, mat, dive, fill, home, scribe, pine, fad, lamp, fume, bide, tine, face, fade, dire, bit, sap. stile, save.

In the words you have just marked, *hate* has long *a,* while *hat* has short *a;* the short *i* of *bit* becomes long *i* in *bite.*

To Control Vowel-Length

We see that the final, silent *e* in these words, changes the short vowel, so that it becomes a long vowel. Thus, by inspection, we have found a means controlling this use of *e. We* observe that this lengthening effect of *e* went back over one consonant.

We may say then, that "The vowel *e* reflects, across one consonant, to make the preceding vowel long." (Learn this fact also.) Review the definition of a long vowel.

NEXT WEEK—More Vowel Sounds

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Plant Forms in Ornament

By E. C. SHERBURNE

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A FRESH aspect of design is exemplified in the special exhibition, "Plant Forms in Ornament," which has been installed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, there to remain until Sept. 10. In providing a setting for objects taken from the museum's many collections, its authorities have had the coöperation of the New York Botanical Garden, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the New York Aquarium and the New York Public Library. Mr. Alfred F. Geiffert Jr., president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, assisted in the planning of the installation.

Resounding through the large gallery is the splash of water falling from a large central pool into two outlet basins. Amid a great variety of aquatic plants in this pool disport roach, perch, sunfish and goldfish. Ranged around the walls and in many supplemental cases are the examples of ceramics, glass, ivory, jewelry, metal work, stone and wood carvings, textiles, wall paintings, lacquer ware, miniatures, rugs, costumes, furniture, lace and embroidery, and wall paper from many countries, with some of the objects dating back 25 centuries or more.

Various countries are grouped together behind each bank of plants, many of which are in flower. Thus in the tulip corner, above an array of blossoms, is an early American oak and pine chest that draws upon this flower for its ornament. Here, too, are a Staffordshire slip-ware dish of 1700 from England; seventeenth century Syrian wall tiles; a sixteenth century Turkish glazed plate of green and brown upon a blue base, and early nineteenth century Pennsylvania plates of cream and brown sgraffito ware.

Wistaria occurs in a Chinese theatrical robe of a century ago, embroidered in satin and gold thread. China and ancient Egypt made many uses of the lotus and from classic Crete came a great vase with a lily design. Palm leaves supplied the models for mirrors among the early Egyptians, and here is one polished to show how satisfactory a reflection they provided. Papyrus, which meant so much as a source of material to be written upon, and which also held the themes for Egyptian architectural ornament, is here in tall stalks growing in a tub of water beside a capital and circlet that embody its forms in their designs.

And so one may range around the hall, past the fragrant gingko tree and its companion piece, a Japanese panel of embroidery; the modern French cotton print with the wheat motif; the chrysanthemum plates made by Clews in England in 1818; the daffodil blue silk from England of a century ago; dried lotus flowers from 1550 B. C.; alabaster cups in the form of an opened lotus flower; Flemish tapestries adorned with the lily of the valley; the anemone frame of the miniature painting of seventeenth century India; the international motif of the rose in many uses; the thistle designs of old German hammered brasses; the thyme motif in old English silverware; the classic acanthus in Greek capitals and in Wedgwood ware; laurel in Italian majolica ware; pomegranate in French textiles; bamboo and peony in Japanese robes and vases; iris in the armor of Earl of Cumberland of Elizabeth's court; carnations in a seventeenth century dress from India; crocuses in a copy of a fresco from ancient Crete.

These but touch on a few of hundreds of items, an exhibition so rich in detail that the museum authorities have made no attempt to catalogue its monumental variety. In near-by rooms are supplemental collections of prints and books having to do with plant ornament, with cartoons for brocade and tapestry panels.

Mr. H. E. Winlock, in the summarizing pamphlet provided for the showing, says: "Design, if it is not to be wearisome, must be invention; but generally man has not found continuing satisfaction in invention which is entirely abstract as often as in that which echoes both nature and his own experience."

Again making an elaborate setting for an exhibition in the field of industrial art, the Metropolitan Museum or Art has given a rich display to the many applications of plant form in the design of a multitude of objects and materials

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The objects are grouped with the plant or flower which is the chief motive of the decoration which appears on them. These originated in the Orient, the Near East, Europe and America, and include fabrics of many kinds—furniture, metal work, ceramics, and architectural elements

Books On Old Luster Ware

THE title of "the best modern work on old china" is requested by Mrs. D. F. S. of Texas, who particularly wishes "the most information about old copper luster." A good low-priced book on the general subject is "The Old China Book," by N. Hudson Moore, published by Frederic A. Stokes at $5.

For the second part of the request: rather costly volumes have been issued in England, but there is a low priced one which is particularly desirable. It is entitled "Collecting Old Lustre Ware," by W. Bosanko. This was published in England in 1916 and is now out of print, but can be bought from some dealers in old books at $1 to $1.50. Boston stores which might supply it are Goodspeed's Bookshop, 7 Ashburton Place; Smith & McCance, 5 Ashburton Place; Stanley O. Bezanson, 1 State Street; DeWolf Fiske Company, 2 Park Street.

"Chats on English Earthenware," by A. Hayden, deals with the general subject, while Mr. Bosanko's small book treats concisely and fully with this particular English product.

Magazine articles on old luster ware may be found in House Beautiful for November, 1917, and April, 1924. Also in Country Life, September, 1921. C. G. B.

A Thousand and More Mugs

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

TO SAY of an organization that its interests include such extremes as children's toys and the ownership of some 25 selected old houses in four states, may give an impression of diffused rather than focused purpose. In fact, it has a very definite aim, its executives giving a liberal view to the objectives which are hinted in their name, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Their first concern is that early houses may be saved; their second, the safeguarding of whatever had to do with the activities of those who occupied seventeenth and eighteenth century homes.

So it comes about that their headquarters museum holds an extraordinary accumulation of things that are lively reminders of many aspects of the customs and tasks of those generations. The buildings that the society has restored have nearly all lost, long ago, most of the belongings of those they sheltered. From other sources have been gathered laces and slippers of the ballroom thing might, with good reason, lead and the cast and wrought iron of the kitchen; Lowestoft and silver of the dining room and coarse pottery and woodenware of the buttery. Many thousands of these things, of the greatest diversity, are now arranged in the four floors of their museum. This is connected with the historic mansion of 1795, which is the society's headquarters, at 141 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Within a few weeks display space was further taxed by the gift of a collection of 1260 mugs, from Miss Margaret H. Jewell of Portland, Maine. Familiarity with some other aggregations of a single type of us to expect to find a considerable number that were worthless save for increasing the count. It is not so here. Each is of value, either of itself or as a series.

Long after a grandmother gave a little girl a mug that bore verses of a ditty which she often sang to the child, another was bought because it, too, carried a verse. After that, she tells us, an occasional one was acquired without serious purpose. Then, 20 years ago, a desirable group of 60 was not to be resisted, and the pursuit commenced to be an intent one. It was a child's mug that started Miss Jewell's interest in this direction, and in this restricted zone it was held, with enough departure to give zest to the showing and to suggest that there is a wide extent to the field in which she might have roamed.

There may be some items here which date before 1800, but most of them came from the Staffordshire potteries between 1810 and 1840, if one may safely generalize. In size most of them are between 1½ inches and 2½ inches in height. To the latter size belong the very many that bear such familiar lettering as "Present for Betsey," or Jane, or Anne, or Hannah, or Joseph or Sarah. "Gift for a Good Boy"—or girl—might appear on an attractive banding of seal brown on dull yellow with narrow bands of sage green.

Numerous Groups; Some Important

Then there are sets of mugs that will surprise many people; one for each month in the year; a succession of Franklin's maxims, the alphabet surrounding the rim; children's sports, picturing small boys in diversions never seen these days—Hoops, Whip Tops, Horse Soldiers, Peg in the Ring, Ring Taw, Northern Spell, Walk My Lady, Walk. Other decorations, such as "Prosper Agriculture, Freedom the Birthright of man," hint at an adult tone in youthful training. Still more do verses from Dr. Watt's hymns. These attract us merely because they illuminate the customs and attitudes of a century ago.

Other groups have a very different appeal. Silver resist with canary background is rare stuff in any shape, but here are about 200 of this basic color, some with brown transfer designs in other tones. Then the white and silver resist is present too, in much variety. Pink and purple luster in different sizes and many patterns, some bearing flowers or figures in relief, contribute a section of rich and heavy colors. There is Rockingham, some marked pieces of Wedgwood and mocha ware with its seaweed like splashes. A few mugs of glass, some clear and some milky white, show that the potters were not alone in this field.

Jigsaw Puzzles of Early Federal Days

In other parts of this institution there are still more sections that hold things relating to childhood, a small top-floor bedroom of the house itself being given over to miniature furniture, scores of dolls and other playthings. It was in the museum itself that one game was noticed which showed that one of today's conspicuous enthusiasms is new only in its extent and vigor. Several "Dissected Maps," as the boxes that held them were labeled, were evident prototypes of the picture puzzles so common today. These were produced in both England and America apparently about 1850. Others, shown in an assembled form, were such subjects as a series of Robinson Crusoe incidents, "The Schoolmaster Arrives," "Sovereigns of England," and others.

All these seem to have been issued between 1840 and 1860, but there was one that must have been a generation or more earlier. This was a map of the United States engraved on copper in London. Although without date, the few states which it shows places it as of about 1815. So our current fad is but a children's pastime of our great-grandparents' days, now made more difficult, and for adults.

The Vogue of Linens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

FOR home decoration linen is becoming increasingly popular, bedrooms, nurseries, studies and sitting rooms being carried out almost entirely in the new embroidered patterns. Apart from their beauty, they are immune from moths, do not collect or hold dust, can be boiled with absolute safety, and stand the strongest sunshine.

Thus hangings, cushions, upholstery, and even pictures in linen, are making modern rooms gay. The north room can be filled with vivid little floral bouquets on a daffodil background; the warm south room can have bunches of blue and mauve flowers on a background of coolest Nile green; a Chinese effect may be introduced into the study by an Oriental landscape design embroidered on a butcher blue background, with bands of black introduced. Parchment walls, and an embroidered linen picture of a Chinese subject, help to emphasize the scheme. Borders of mixed flowers on a green background lend themselves to the sitting room; cushion covers, runners, and chair backs in the same design, holding the scheme together.

For upholstery "Slemish," a new furnishing linen, is being used in conjunction with the embroidered linen. The designs are woven in a range of subdued tones that blend in well with the bright floral tints. A beautiful "creel" design, typical of old Ireland, has been seen on a stool in a daffodil and buttercup room. Here the curtains, cushions and bedcover were embroidered with bunches of formal flowers in mauve, lilac, blue, cream and white. This linen wears indefinitely, and will stand much sun or washing.

Some of the charm of this fabric lies in the fact that it is woven in mills close to the foot of Slemish, the historical Irish mountain famous for its ancient legendary connections. Also, that after weaving it is stretched out on the grass for Irish air to blow over it, and that it is finally bleached beneath the rays of the Irish sun.

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The Fountain Room . . . its walls depicting the gardens of Versailles . . . so harmonious with its French furniture, so cool with its blue-greens and silvery-moles that one almost thinks to hear water plashing . . .

The Little Pompeian Book Room in gray and blue . . . the youthful *Green and Cherry Room* . . . the sunny *English Bedroom* . . . the distinguished *Hall* with its splendid Queen Anne screen . . . two vibrant yet reposeful *Modern Rooms* . . . and many others . . .

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Book Reviews and Literary News

The Testament of Criminals

The Lawbreaker: A Critical Study of the Modern Testament of Crime, by E. Roy Calvert and Theodora Calvert. London: Routledge. 7s. 6d. net.

THE authors of the book are of opinion that "every thinking citizen has a responsibility to get to know the true facts about crime, to study the means whereby it is sought to combat it, and thus become part of an enlightened public opinion." Theirs is a careful and illuminating effort to provide some of the indispensable information, and to interpret it with common sense and humanity. Old primitive ideas about crime die hard. Punishment for crime is still often confused with punishment for "sin." The "antiquated doctrine" of retribution still lingers in the minds of judges and juries. The theory of deterrence needs to be applied with discrimination; and if the ideal is that offenders should be reformed, "many of them should be *kept out of prison.*"

The authors do not take so pessimistic a view about the supposed "crime wave" in Britain as that which is so often presented in the press. They point out that much of the reported increase in crime is really due to the greater readiness today to bring certain kinds of cases into court; that serious crimes of violence against the person in Britain are now fewer than before the war, and that the large majority of crimes are "crimes against property." They adduce good reasons for concluding that many of these are committed by persons who have been affected by unemployment or overcrowded dwellings. In Leeds, for example, "the number of larcenies increased suddenly when the cuts in unemployment pay took effect in 1931." Of course, they do not overlook the fact that the motor-car has increased facilities for the activities of burglars and "smash-and-grab" raiders.

* * *

In a chapter on the machinery of justice they strongly oppose a suggestion that the police should carry firearms; and urge that in the trial of offenders sentence should often be withheld until the court has received expert advice as to suitable treatment. The chief object of the authors is to consider the methods of treating criminals which will be best for themselves and best for the community—which will give them a chance to recover their morale and not become a permanent danger to society.

They agree at once that there is no single method. Indeed, that is a principal defect of the present system—that all convicted persons are likely to be treated in the same sort of way, irrespective of their characters. The contention that prisoners today receive too much kindness is disproved by the known failure of the harsh prison system of the nineteenth century and by the evidence of a large majority of experienced prison officials. "The statistics show that of the recidivists received into prison, the percentage with over 20 previous convictions is rising, while the percentage of those with one to five previous convictions is falling, a fact which gives strong support to the view that the present-day recidivist is much more a legacy from our old prison methods than the product of the new."

* * *

Their conclusion is: Abolish the short sentence for petty crimes; keep as many people as possible out of prison, treating those who need treatment according to their requirements. As for those who must go to prison, provide them with reasonable work, and do not be afraid to give them an incentive to work well by paying them for what they do. The authors are against flogging and against capital punishment, and denounce a severe sentence passed on a certain company promoter which "did not pretend to aim at reformation" and was a "purely deterrent punishment." "Can we justify morally," they ask, "the ruin of this man's life in order to educate other business men in methods of honesty? Ought other members of the community to accept their education at such a price?"

That question will illustrate their whole attitude to the problem of crime. Even the criminal, in their view, is a human being who must not be offered up as a sacrifice to society. A nation's civilization may be judged "by the respect which it shows and the opportunity which it provides for the development of human personality, in even its weakest and least attractive manifestations."

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

The New England Poets

Twelve American Poets Before 1900, by Rica Brenner. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

ONE approaches Miss Brenner's new book with high hopes. Will the author succeed in finding something new to say about Bryant and Longfellow and Whittier and Holmes, will she succeed in her avowed purpose of revivifying these and other rather dusty figures of the past century for young readers of today? Certainly it is time that the general scorn and neglect which succeeded an elder generation's exaggerated admiration for these writers should in turn give place to a considered appreciation of the real values which are to be discovered among much that is worthless in their poetry. Among the cultivated, such a revaluation has been going on for some time; Miss Brenner's aim has been to suggest to a much wider and more elementary audience "a present-day point of view toward these writers."

On one's interpretation of these words will rest one's judgment of her accomplishment. The 12 portraits painted here are clear, interesting and occasionally vivid; biography is blended pleasantly with exposition of the poets' ideas; the critical estimates evidence common sense, if not any particular subtlety of taste; faults are frankly admitted and virtues not valued the less because they are conventional. The book succeeds admirably if judged by the author's obvious intention—which is the only legitimate way of judging a book. It expresses a point of view which should be acceptable to thousands of present-day readers of poetry. But it does not present a "present-day point of view," if by that is meant the view of those who are most keenly aware of changing ideals and tendencies, of those twentieth-century-minded people in whom the Zeitgeist comes to actual consciousness.

Such readers, however young and inexperienced as readers they may be, will not be content to accept the New England group of poets on Miss Brenner's easy terms. Prof. G. R. Elliott's appreciative essay on Longfellow in "The Cycle of Modern Poetry" is an excellent example of what might be done in establishing vital connections between those disregarded figures and present-day currents of thought and feeling. Miss Brenner's surface method is more successful with Whitman and Emily Dickinson, where the connections are apparent to even the most casual glance. One feels that Emerson and Lanier should also have shown to better advantage, but the author does not sufficiently convince us of their value *as poets* to enlist our critical sympathies.

In fact, all through the book poetry is quoted to illustrate a poet's temperament or the facts of his life, rather than his ability as a poet, so that a great deal of mediocre verse inevitably finds its way into the pages. One would not be likely to guess from the selections given here that Freneau was the author of a handful of really lovely and moving lyrics. And the astounding choice of Eugene Field as the last of the 12 poets shows not a catholicity of taste, but a complete lapse of taste: he may have "significance," as Miss Brenner claims, but it is not poetic significance, and his inclusion here can only lead immature readers to a confusion of values. This is the more to be regretted since the book otherwise has value not only for the young, for whom it was designed, but for the intellectually immature of all ages.

R. P.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Mutual Respect Society

ARNOLD BENNETT left us, in his Journal, his early impression of Mr. W. Somerset Maugham: "Somerset Maugham came up for tea. He has a very calm, almost lethargic demeanor. He took two cups of tea with pleasure and absolutely refused a third; one knew instantly from his tone that nothing would induce him to take a third . . . I liked him."

Now, in Doubleday Doran's "Traveller's Library," compiled by Maugham, and including Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale," we have Maugham's estimate of Bennett . . . Writing of the same period to which Bennett was referring, Maugham recalls: "Arnold lived in Montmartre; I think in the rue des Dames, and he had a small dark apartment filled with Empire furniture. He was exceedingly proud of it. It was very tidy. Everything was in its place. It was not very comfortable and you could not imagine anyone making himself at home in it. It gave you the impression of a man who saw himself in a certain rôle, which he was playing very carefully, but into the skin of which he had not quite got . . .

"Arnold's plan of campaign was cut and dried. He proposed to make his annual income by writing novels, and by writing plays to make provision for his old age. Because I had lately had my first play produced, he gave me one of his to read. I thought it dull. He had made up his mind to write two or three books to get his hand in and then to write a masterpiece. I listened to him, but attached no importance to what he said. I did not think him capable of writing anything of consequence . . .

"Arnold was good company and I always enjoyed spending an evening with him, but I did not much like him. He was very cocksure and bumptious, and he was rather common."

* * *

Afterwards, Maugham came across "The Old Wives Tale" . . . "I was astounded to discover that it was a great book. I was thrilled. I was enchanted. I was deeply impressed."

Years later, Maugham had revised his opinion of Bennett: "It was impossible to know him without liking him. He was a character. His very oddities were endearing . . . His common sense was matchless. He was entirely devoid of envy. He was generous. He was courageous . . . His kindness glowed like a halo about a saint."

Yet Maugham felt that with all Bennett's success "he was never quite at home in the world . . . For all his assurance and his knowing air I felt that he was, here among men, impressed, delighted, but a little afraid of doing the wrong thing and never entirely at his ease. Just as his little apartment in the rue des Dames years before had suggested to me a rôle played carefully, but from the outside, I feel that to him life was a rôle that he played conscientiously, and with ability, but into the skin of which he never quite got."

Another sentence of Maugham's in this note on Bennett has special interest: "He told me once that there were only two novels written during the last 30 years that he was confident would survive and one of these was 'The Old Wives' Tale.'" Maugham does not say what the other one was, but there can be little doubt that it was "Of Human Bondage" . . . That's why these mutual comments are so interesting . . . They come from two men, each of whom has written one masterpiece, and a lot of other things.

* * *

This "Traveller's Library" is the latest development of the Week-end Library idea . . . But this time the publishers have got Mr. Maugham to do the selecting and to write an introduction and notes on the authors . . . The volume contains, besides "The Old Wives' Tale," Swinnerton's "Nocturne," Conrad's "Youth," Garnett's "Lady into Fox" and a notable selection of short stories, essays and verse . . . Also, unlike its predecessors in this field, this book has been newly set up and bound with page numbering continuous from 1 to 1688 . . . All for $2.50.

Coming back to Bennett, Viking has now published the third volume of the Journal and, simultaneously, the complete Journal in a single volume, which is the Literary Guild's June selection . . . The third volume covers the later years, 1921-28, when he was having his biggest success . . . It must be confessed that it is less interesting than the first two, written while he was still climbing . . . Nevertheless, as it was after all written by Bennett, it has plenty of moments . . . Bennett was not unaware of the qualities in himself which Maugham so keenly analyzes . . . In 1925 Mr. Max Beerbohm told Bennett that he was in his new series of "Old Celebrities Meeting Their Younger Selves" . . . "The legend under the drawing of me was:

Old A. B.—Everything worked out according to plan.
Young A. B.—*My* plan.

"What a depth and width of criticism of me in this!"

In criticism, Maugham remarks, Bennett was an amateur . . . What does the Journal tell as to this? . . . "Of the modern music Bliss and Vaughan Williams knocked the French composers, Tailleferre, Poulenc and Milhaud, all to bits" . . . "George Moore for lunch. He is very prejudiced, especially on the old subjects of James, Conrad and Hardy, but extremely interesting, though long-winded" . . . Of Forster's "Passage to India": "It is all very good indeed. The writing here and there slips up over phrasing—is a bit too clever, or a bit too pert or colloquial; but on the whole the style is excellent" . . . After seeing "Henry IV, Part IV": "Shakespeare is just about as good as his reputation" . . . H. L. Mencken "is getting better. He has a general basis of common sense, and really writes well for a journalist."

* * *

Bennett, naturally, was at his best as a critic of people . . . "Beaverbrook on the phone the other day, after seeing Shaw's 'St. Joan.' 'Arnold, what do you think of "St. Joan?" I haven't seen many plays; my experience is limited, but it is the greatest play I ever saw . . . Arnold, I've come to the conclusion that there's a technique for playwriting. There's a trick in it—a technique, and I've thought it all out. My theory may be wrong, but it deserves consideration because I've thought it all out very carefully.'

"Here was a perfect example of the working of that masterly and yet often crude brain. He didn't see the ridiculous side of suggesting that a dramatic technique existed. But I have no doubt that his own independent theory of dramatic technique will be very interesting and well worth listening to."

So is what Bennett records in his Journal.

A One-Volume Library

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

International Politics: An Introduction to the Western State System, by Frederick T. Schuman. New York: McGraw-Hill. $4.

HERE is an extraordinary book. In fact, it would be more just to describe it not as a book but as a whole library of international information in a single volume. The author himself seems somewhat in doubt as to the character he would impose upon it, for he introduces it with a discussion of the differing qualities of works of erudition. They fall, he thinks, into two categories, "books meant to be read but not taken seriously and those meant to be taken seriously but not read."

His own volume is emphatically to be taken seriously, but is at the same time eminently readable. Not that any person of ordinary power of mental concentration can sit down and read it from title to colophon. But few will pick it up to seek information on some question of international relations without being led to read page after page, covering many other topics. An author who can find apposite quotes for his chapter headings from such dissimilar philosophers as Machiavelli and Will Rogers, William McKinley and Norman Thomas, Rudyard Kipling and Euripides, Fitzgerald of the Rubaiyat and Oswald Spengler, Lenine, Stalin and "Alice in Wonderland," must be credited both with a broad spirit of tolerance and a sense of humor. In his own text Professor Schuman gives abundant illustration of both.

If a reader would like to know what is meant by the League's system of mandates he can find it lucidly and adequately explained in this volume—so, too, if he seeks information as to how to seat guests at a diplomatic dinner. If he is perplexed over the seeming inability of a world weary of war to organize successfully for peace, this volume will enlighten him. If he would acquire the facts as to intergovernmental debts, the meaning and fruits of imperialism, or the varied and often clashing interests of the great powers, he need go no further than this volume. When to the fact that the writer has discussed fully and with some measure of literary style every imaginable topic of international discussion, is added the further fact that his book includes a very considerable number of original documents, it will be understood why its volume extends to more than 900 pages, and its weight makes a reading desk desirable.

Professor Schuman has sought to bring his discussion up to date. Nay, more, he has ventured even upon a mild line of prophecy, which is not very agreeable to those who are content with the status quo. But his endeavor to enlighten readers upon the significance of current events only lays stress upon the amazing rapidity with which today events, almost revolutionary, are happening and the utter impossibility of keeping abreast of them with paper and print. The United States before the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt, with his amazing economic program, Japan still within the Great Wall, Germany with Hitler still in private station—these are points in his narrative at which Mr. Schuman halts, thereby indicating the difficulty experienced by the historian in keeping up with the journalist. Nevertheless it is a singularly complete and well-rounded book. The student of economics, of politics, of international relations can ill afford not to have it on his library shelves.

A Devonshire Matriarch

Witch's Cauldron, by Eden Phillpotts. New York: Macmillan. $2.

UNUSUALLY grim, for Eden Phillpotts, is "Witch's Cauldron." Still writing of life among Devonshire farmers, he has contrived this time to write a Greek tragedy.

The instrument of tragedy is Avis Bryden, about whom he wrote in an earlier novel, "Bred in the Bone." That tale told of Avis as girl and bride, and her single year of wedded life with Peter Bryden of North Woods farm. Now we find her 20 years older, arrived at the point where she is supposed by Little Silver parish to be ready to hand over to her son, young Peter Bryden, the farm which has prospered so well under her management. The Widow Bryden was a better farmer than the Bryden men before her. What sort of material there was in young Peter no one watched to see with as unprejudiced eyes as his own mother. She weighed him carefully and came to the conclusion that if he was going to fulfil her ambitions for him it would be necessary for her to take a hand. This she did ruthlessly, lawlessly and, as far as this story goes, with the result that she had planned; but the future holds the real end of the story.

Young Peter, at 20, was popular in the parish. He was strong, handsome, industrious and friendly. He was, if anything, a bit forward in offering his help and his opinion, but that came not from self-conceit, but from a willing disposition and a wish to utilize the excellent education his mother had allowed him. He had been betrothed almost from childhood to the daughter of his mother's head man, and to all appearances his mother had consented to this unambitious match. Secretly she nourished another plan, that Peter should marry Grace Warburton, daughter of the richest farmer in the parish. That the fulfillment of her purpose led her by the way of extinguishing two lives seems to have been hardly more than an inconvenience to Mrs. Bryden.

The actual deeds are less impressive, less appalling even, than the grip this mother resolves to have on her son's life. Not that she would have chosen to hold it, the author assures us. She would much rather he had been made of the same stern stuff that composed her, so that he might of himself guide his affairs to his own advantage. But she tested him and found him swayed by conventional standards of right and wrong, by sympathy and altruism. In her vocabulary these words meant weakness. So she was strong, according to her interpretations, for him.

The quiet, level style which Eden Phillpotts employs is well known. His mood may change from one novel to another, but his setting, his material and his diction generally remain much the same. In this novel there is one chapter that rises in touching beauty above his wonted level—the chapter that records the last hours of little Unity Bent.

"Aspects of Shakespeare," reviewed in these columns, April 22, is published in America by the Oxford University Press, New York.

Pre-Spanish Mexico

Mexico Before Cortez, by J. Eric Thompson. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

A COMPREHENSIVE history of ancient Mexico is indeed a difficult undertaking. The several works of scientific nature which have been written about this important period are none of them entirely satisfactory. The difficulty lies with the records left behind by the early inhabitants. Students have for many years been endeavoring to translate these records which exist in the form of codices, inscriptions on monuments and sequences of the various objects used by the ancients during successive occupations of the land. Then also the Spaniards, fanatical and greedy, destroyed much which would have been of inestimable value. It can be seen that as yet our knowledge is far from complete, making it impossible to develop a well-founded continuity in the history of the Mexicans.

Mr. Thompson, a student of the ancient history of Mexico, has attempted to present a picture of life as it was before the coming of the Spaniards, using as sources for his account the most recently acquired knowledge. He also has attempted to present this material in such a way that it would be readable for the general public. The book serves its purpose in giving a general idea of the times.

Hacienda Days

Ranchero, by Stewart Edward White. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

"RANCHERO" is the sequel to Mr. White's splendid epic of the American fur trade, "The Long Rifle," and Andy Burnet is the central character in both books. By 1832 the halcyon days of the fur trade were over; greed and rivalry had destroyed the confidence of the Indians in their trapper and trader friends, the business was beginning to be organized, the day of the lone trapper, engaging in Odysseys of a thousand or two miles each season, was past. Moreover, the ranks of the fur expeditions were being recruited from a more ruthless and brutal type of adventurer, and these men were often guilty of appalling mistreatment of the Indians. After a useless and sickening massacre of his Blackfoot friends by such ruffians, Andy deserted the intermountain regions and made his way alone over the Sierra into dreamy, indolent Spanish California, in search of forgetfulness and peace. He found peace; he found a friend, the son of a magnificent Spanish-Californian hidalgo; and the fact that the friend had a handsome sister paves the way for a quaint and charming love story.

But not without adventure. Andy's sense of justice and his independence led him into contact with a Mexican official, and the way out of this difficulty gives opportunity for an illuminating portrayal of early California politics. The Mexican rulers were not loved by the Californians. There are numerous episodes concerning grizzly bears, wild horses and wild cattle, some of them almost incredible, although we have the author's word that they are based on events capable of documentary proof. And there are accounts of a toy revolution, the relations of the Yankee sailor-traders with the natives, the sojourn of the Walker expedition, and, best of all, the life of the great haciendas, with their uncounted thousands of horses and cattle, their almost complete independence of the outside world, the occupations and amusements of their masters and their workers. It was a leisurely, rich, gracious mode of life, doomed to destruction 20 years later. Already there were shadows of the coming American invasion.

The book deals largely in spiritual values; there is a constant contrasting of the forthright, somewhat awkward, puritanism of the American with the pleasant amenities of the Spanish. Mr. White is plowing virtually virgin soil. There are a great many fictional reconstructions of the gold rush and of later eras, but aside from his own previous work, the present volume has scarcely a rival in the rich field of the idyllic "Californio" régime. And Mr. White is splendidly equipped to handle such material. He is a careful historian, with a love for the past which amounts almost to reverence, a fine sense of atmosphere, a flair for drama, and a natural gift of storytelling. The wanderings of Andy Burnet constitute a delightful addition to the world's treasure of adventure stories.

The Poet in Lamb

Charles Lamb and His Contemporaries, by Edmund Blunden. London: Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.

SOME of Charles Lamb's own most memorable pages came immediately from contact with the writings of others. The literature he loved had a kindling influence on him. Just so have later writers who have made him their subject been moved to a special happiness of expression. His magic has been communicated to them, as was Webster's to him. Certainly this has been so with Mr. Edmund Blunden, his latest exponent. Never—and that is saying much—has Mr. Blunden written better than in this slender volume containing the lectures which, as Clark Lecturer, he delivered last year at Cambridge. Rarely can an academic audience have received more delightful or more stimulating entertainment.

The biographer of Leigh Hunt and of Clare is, of course, steeped in Lamb's time and its temper. With Lamb himself it is obvious that he has a peculiar affinity. He enters into Elia's whimsical world and responds to his large and delicate sympathies without effort. His very way of writing, though it shows no assignable echoes, is the perfect vehicle of his theme. There is a touch of preciosity in it, a care which may be called dandiacal in the choice of word and phrase, and a touch of archaism; though that, perhaps, is to say the same thing, for dandyism connotes the ruffle and the clouded cane. So was it with Lamb; and the same effects have sprung from the same cause, a love for the old ceremonious ways of England too great to let them willingly fall out of use. Lamb would have found Mr. Blunden's prose exactly to his liking. "Tenderest, ethereal-lighted conversation pieces"—how it would have rejoiced him, though maybe he would have given a humorous twist to his appreciation, to have his essays thus described.

Especially does the poet in Mr. Blunden—and that after all is the essential Blunden—seek and find the poet in Lamb. He holds that as a maker of verse he was the potential peer of Coleridge and Wordsworth. That is a contention at first surprising, and it would be interesting to debate it at length. But that delicate, elusive, almost shimmering quality—that something beyond the exquisite humor and humanity—which belongs uniquely to the Essays of Elia and sets their author apart from the other famous essayists, from Montaigne and Bacon, Addison and Hazlitt—what is that if it be not poetry? Mr. Blunden holds that it is, and he speaks with authority.

Bramwell Booth

Bramwell Booth, by Catherine Bramwell Booth. London: Rich & Cowan. 10s. net.

COMMISSIONER Catherine Booth's life of her father is undoubtedly a fine book. A little less, and it might have been a great book. Because it would have been so easy to avoid the blurring of the mirror. It would have been so easy to keep the promise of the preface and refrain from expressing personal views about the events at the close of Bramwell Booth's career. As it is, the manner of the last two chapters definitely disfigures the book and detracts from its value as a record. It is, moreover, strangely out of harmony with the General's final admonition: "Catherine, remember, there must be no bitterness. I forgive; you and the others must forgive too."

For all this, the book takes front rank in Salvation Army literature. Indeed, it approaches classical standards. From the opening picture of William Booth and his son striding along together in the Whitechapel of the 'sixties to the intensely moving final scene, one is conscious that this is a true likeness and that great love went to the painting of it. Inevitably Bramwell Booth was overshadowed all through his generalship by the memory of his father, but justice is done to him here as the organizing genius of the Salvation Army from the start.

Growing interest in Far Eastern affairs has led the Council on Foreign Relations to issue a revised edition of Mr. H. Foster Bain's "Ores and Industry in the Far East," with a new chapter on the mineral resources of Manchuria and Manchoukuo, and a chapter on petroleum by Mr. W. B. Heroy.

Contracts have been signed for the publication in the United States by Little, Brown of the War Memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George, in four volumes, of which the first two, covering the events which led up to the outbreak of war and the war years 1914 to 1916, will appear this fall.

Newfoundland Ballads

Ballads and Sea-Songs of Newfoundland, by Elizabeth B. Greenleaf and Grace Y. Mansfield. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

TO THOSE who observe the growing number of books which contain folk songs, sea shanties and ballads, it is increasingly evident that the nations of the world are becoming more and more closely interlocked through the songs of their people. In "Ballads and Sea-Songs of Newfoundland," this fact is once more apparent, for not only do we find songs of English, Scottish and Irish ancestry, but also songs whose origin may be traced to other portions of Europe.

There is some disappointment in finding that so few of the songs in this book are actually indigenous. We place the number at less than half a dozen, of the 185 songs recorded. Of these few, but two are accompanied by a tune, or "air," namely, "The Nordfeld and the Raleigh" and "The Greenland Disaster." A third, "The Dog Song," composed by a resident of Flower's Cove, is wholly original, although the tune is not given, which to this reviewer appears to be a serious omission, since in modern parlance of the word "song" signifies text plus music.

In this book, as in others of similar character, one finds the same words set to different tunes, and not infrequently a familiar old tune carrying words original either with the singer or one of his countrymen. A song in point is "Maurice Kelly."

There is also an attempt by the authors to classify a number of the songs according to the old modal systems—a procedure which to some readers may seem unnecessarily erudite. Nor is it clear why the key signature should have been omitted from "The Bonny Bunch of Roses," when the key is obvious and the author carefully indicates that the fourth tone of the scale is missing from the tune.

Throughout the book, a comprehensive bibliography is supplied, showing the thoroughness with which the compilers have done their work. The book has two indexes, "First-lines" and "Titles," each of which would be more valuable were the songs, minus tunes, so indicated by some distinguishing mark.

The four dance tunes in the appendix assume additional significance when one remembers that they are sung and not played. The book is one which folk-song enthusiasts will wish to own, if for no other purpose than that of comparison.

G. M. S.

Caravan Cities

Caravan Cities, by M. Rostovtzeff; translated by D. & T. Talbot Rice. New York: Oxford Univeristy Press. $4.50.

IT IS through an entrancing region that Professor Rostovtzeff takes us in this volume. The very names of places described—Jerash, Petra, Palmyra, Dura—conjure up visions of long camel trains, winding through the dust of age-old trails, traversing great stretches of shimmering desert country, of dashing Bedouins mounted upon Arabian steeds, and of the alluring mirages which so often tempt the traveler in those arid regions.

In this volume the history of the development of trade routes through the Near East is vividly set forth, and the ancient cities are dealt with not as by a tourist but from the standpoint of one thoroughly versed in their archæology and history. The illustrations are excellent. I definitely recall a visit to ancient Jerash, a city of the famous Decapolis, with its extensive theater, its triumphal arches, its pillared square, its extensive basin for the reproduction in miniature of naval battles—proof of the extent to which the authorities of that day undertook to entertain the populace. The story of Petra, the city cut in a rock, is told with a vividness that rapidly carries the reader through the pages. One who has read Kinglake's Eothen, that charming book of travel brought out nearly three-quarters of a century ago, will have his memory stirred by this account. Palmyra and Dura are treated in an equally fascinating manner.

The translators did an excellent work in accurately presenting this comprehensive account of one of the world's centers of interest in a time long past, in a manner that is both instructive and highly readable.

A. F. G.

Stokes is publishing on June 15 the American edition of Mr. E. H. Carr's "The Romantic Exiles." The English edition (Gollancz) was reviewed in these columns May 6.

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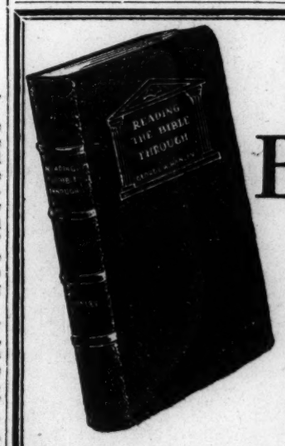
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The Home Forum

Along Jungle Paths

FEW places in the world can boast of so much wild life as the densely forested strip of country at the foot of the Himalayas. The jungle paths leading to a dooar, or door, into the State of Bhutan is full of interest. A whir of wings and a family of brightly plumaged jungle fowl disappear over the high bamboos. A rat-snake, not an inch under ten feet long, slips into the long grass and vanishes. The path crosses a small nullah, or dry bed of a stream, with high banks washed out by heavy rainfalls. This is a favorite resort for the creatures of the forest, as may be seen by a study of the tracks in the sand. The footmarks of a lone elephant are seen among them, and here and there the animal has apparently pulled down succulent saplings from the banks overhead and stripped them of their foliage. A gaudily hued kingfisher darts into a hole in the bank where, no doubt, it has its nest.

One of the numerous tracks shows that a tiger has passed in the night. Its huge pugmarks can only just be spanned by the outstretched fingers of one's hand. Who knows what eyes are watching from the shelter of the fifteen-feet-high elephant grass on the banks? That all is well, however, may be judged by the fact that there are peacocks ahead. We are hidden from them by the rank grass which finds a foothold between the stones and sand in the nullah and, therefore, can watch them unseen. Three cocks, their magnificent trains spread, bow and scrape to two hens which are pecking about in the sand, without taking the least notice of the display. But the sudden tumult caused by some gaudy rose-breasted green parrakeets, flying up into a tree above our heads, gives us away. Up rise the peacocks, their long tails trailing, and disappear over the tall grass on the banks.

Presently the nullah leads out into a broader stream in which there is still a trickle of water, though for the most part it has become dry. This is where the wild beasts come to quench their thirst. All round are numerous tracks of elephant, wild buffalo, tiger, leopard, and deer of various kinds. A large mottled kingfisher, hovering above the water, suddenly dives and reappears with a small fish in its beak. On the other side, a small chestnut-colored barking deer cautiously and daintily picks its way to the water. Timidly it glances round and swiftly drinks; then, catching sight of us, it is off like the wind. Presently we hear its familiar bark some few hundred yards away in the jungle.

An enormous bird is clumsily flying overhead, its great wings, barred with black and white, flapping heavily. It is a great hornbill. From the jungle is heard the sound of delightful and powerful warbling. It comes from a racket-tailed drongo, said to be India's finest singing bird. The trees are alive with birds of all sorts. Various species of bright green barbets sit and call monotonously in the topmost branches of tall trees. An exquisite Verditer flycatcher, of brightest blue, flits along the low bushes, while its mate in sober brown is also to be seen.

The grandeur of the forest is absorbing. Massive creepers festoon the gigantic trees, on many of which grow orchids of various colors. The undergrowth is so dense as to be impenetrable in many places. Brilliantly hued butterflies flit about in the clearings while hidden crickets keep up an almost deafening noise, but cannot be located. Along the path comes leisurely what we take at first to be a cow. It hears us and turns broadside on. What we took to be a cow is seen to be a tiger! Its long tail twitches slowly from side to side, as it views us and then unconcernedly stalks off into the jungle.

Elephants are numerous in these forests and periodically the Government holds a "keddah." A stockade is made into which they are driven to be captured, tamed and trained for work. They are largely used in these dense forests where no other transport can penetrate. Everywhere one can see their tracks, young trees broken and bent down in their search for food. An elephant needs some eight hundred pounds to one thousand pounds of green fodder daily, so he has to browse almost continuously. One can see places on the trunks of the large trees where the huge creatures have rubbed themselves, leaving the bark bruised.

A familiar sight in the forest is a hive of a species of bee, which hangs from the underside of the branches high up in tall trees. These hives reach a length of five feet, though they are not often more than eight or ten inches wide. The comb is open to the air; but, as it is always covered by a cluster of bees, it is not visible. The little Baya weaver birds often build their ingenious nests close to the bees' hives, which afford them protection from the monkeys which are fond of pilfering their nests. These colonies of "weavers" often contain thirty to forty nests of which, however, many do not seem to be tenanted. For, if the builders are not completely satisfied with their handiwork, it is discarded and the birds start afresh.

F. S.

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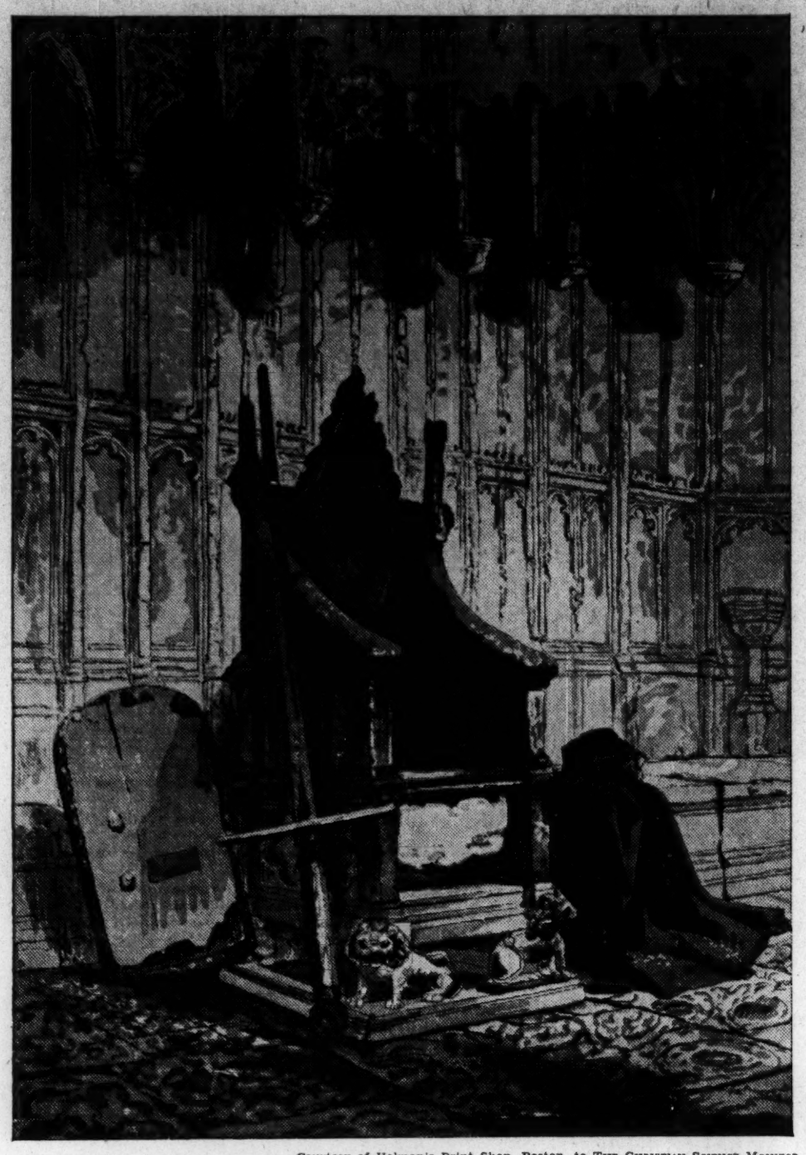
On the Heights of Syra

A bare-legged boy, looking down from the next house above me, shouted "San Giorgios?" I nodded my head, and with a spring he was beside me, and went capering up the steps as a guide. Three or four other urchins followed, and when we reached the Church of St. George, which crowns the sharp top of the cone, I had six attendants. The glen below me was filled with a long array of women, with water-jars on their heads, and boys driving laden asses, going to and from the fountain behind the town. I pointed to the fountain and then to the peak, which lifted its marble crags high above us, and made signs to the boys that they should accompany me. Their wild black eyes sparkled assent, and the tassels of the red caps fluttered in the wind as they leaped down the rocks. We went at a breakneck rate into the bottom of the glen, the shelvy sides of which were laboriously formed into terraces, planted with figs, oranges and vines.

My six guides took a path which led up the bed of a winter torrent, till it opened on the bare sides of the mountain. The sharp masses of rock, of which it was composed, were scantily covered with wild sage and other plants, which gave an aromatic and stimulating taste to the air, as they were broken under our feet. The nimble lizards scampered into their holes, but they were not more nimble than my little Greeks, whose caps bobbed up and down as they bounded with hands and feet up the rocks. They chattered incessantly to one another and to me, and I talked to them in English and Italian, both parties enjoying the conversation, though neither understood it. At last, when we had reached a rocky shoulder, not far from the summit, I dismissed them and ascended alone. I gave each of them a piece of ten lepta (the largest Greek copper coin); they laid their hands gravely across their breasts and bowed, after which their capers of delight were most amusing. They shouted and danced on the rocks, and then, clutching the coins tightly in their hands, went out of sight with the fleetness of young goats.

A few moments more of breathless climbing brought me to the top of the peak, which cannot be less than two thousand feet in height. Some friendly hand had piled a tottering tower of stones, up which I mounted, and then sat down to breathe the delicious air and contemplate the magnificent view. The horizon was so extended as to take in nearly the entire group of the Cyclades, with a few of the Sporades. I counted twenty-five islands, besides Syra—some rising into cloudy summits, some low and barren, some lying in dark purple shadow, some gleaming bright and yellow in the sun, and all girdled by the same glorious blue of the sea. Here, almost at my feet, was Delos. . . . To the west lay Thermia, Zea, and Andros, and away beyond Andros the shadowy hills of Negropont, the ancient Eubœa. Zea concealed the promontory of Cape Colonna, but between the island and Negropont, dim as a dream, stretched the mainland of Attica, the tops of Hymettus.—BAYARD TAYLOR, in "At Home and Abroad."



Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Coronation Chair and the Stone of Scone, in Westminster Abbey: From a Wood Cut in Color by G. C. Leighton

THE chair of kings! What dreams of ancient splendor hover about its grayed panels of English oak! Monarchs pale and haughty; monarchs jovial and merry; monarchs of noble ambition; weak ones and strong ones; these all have received the crown of England seated above the famous Stone of Scone, which the chair incloses.

Who can tell what is truth and what mere tradition in the tales which identify that stone with the one on which Jacob, some thirty-six centuries ago, dreamed of the wondrous ladder? Or in the stories which relate that the Stone was put to the same use by St. Columba? Guidebooks describe it prosaically as a piece of red-dish sandstone from the west coast of Scotland, first heard of at Dunstaffnage Castle, near Oban. Two iron rings are attached to it, probably to enable it to be carried by means of a pole passed through them. From time immemorial down to John Balliol, the Scottish kings were crowned on it; and it was regarded as the palladium of Scottish independence. In 1297 Edward I took the Stone to London, in token of the complete subjugation of Scotland, and the Chair in which it now rests was made by Master Walter of Durham.

Every English monarch since Edward II has been crowned in it, and only once has it left the Abbey—when Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector in Westminster Hall. The Scotch believed the character of the historic Stone to have been vindicated when James VI of Scotland became James I of England, in 1603.

Ruskin has written: "In public buildings the historical purpose should be still more definite. . . . Better the rudest work that tells a story or records a fact than the richest without meaning. . . . It is no question of expediency or feeling whether we shall preserve the buildings of past times or not. *We have no right whatever to touch them.* They are not ours. They belong partly to those who built them, and partly to all the generations of mankind who are to follow us."

Generations yet unborn will learn the dates of Agincourt and Hastings. Initials not yet given, for which the future holds its niche of fame, will be added to the worn, old desks of English public schools; and future Empire builders will pay their first visit to the hallowed halls of Westminster Abbey. One thing is certain: that no restless modern impulse to remove the monuments of ages will ever seek to deprive these future generations of the privilege of gazing, in silence and, certainly, in reverence, too, at the Coronation Chair.

Colour

Tall white cliffs, an emerald hill,
A red flag flying free,
Swift grey birds which roam at will
And brown boats on the sea.

Crimson rays on waters green
From opal sky emerge;
Foam of pearl and silver sheen
The yellow sands submerge.

Tawny shades on distant blue
From canvas russet-brown;
Wavelets flected with orange hue,
Each crest a golden crown.

Dull black sails—which loom afar.
As giant moths at night;
Clear and cold the Vesper Star
Now shines with solemn light.

—MARCIA KNIGHT, in "Milestones." (London: Constable.)

Wiederaufbau

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GEGENWÄRTIG hören wir sehr viel von Wiederaufbau. Dies ist ermutigend; denn es kündigt das Wiederaufleben des Geschäfts, gesunder Geldverhältnisse und besserer Zeiten an. Es bedeutet, daß die Menschen allmählich einsehen, daß Geschäftsstockung überwunden werden kann, und daß sie am Werke sind, es zuwege zu bringen. Obwohl die Menschen durch materialistische Theorien das Gleichgewicht wiederherzustellen und einen allgemeinen wirtschaftlichen Zusammenbruch zu verhindern suchen, ist es doch auch Tatsache, daß in der Weltgeschichte noch nie eine so umfassende und intelligente Anstrengung gemacht wurde, den Wert- und Substanzbegriff auf der Grundlage der Geistigkeit wiederaufzubauen. Zweifellos fühlt die Welt den Einfluß der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die sich durch Darbietung der Wahrheit über alle Dinge vernünftig, unwiderstehlich und liebevoll an das Bewußtsein der Menschen wendet.

Paulus wies vor alters auf das Verfahren hin, das das ganze Menschenleben neu aufbauen würde. In seinem Briefe an die Römer schreibt er: „Stellet euch nicht dieser Welt gleich, sondern verändert euch durch Erneuerung eures Sinnes". Er erkannte, daß alle menschliche Not weltlichem, sinnlichem Denken entspringt, und daß diese Widerwärtigkeiten nur durch Berichtigung des Denkens beseitigt werden können. Mary Baker Eddy hat uns gezeigt, wie diese Läuterung vor sich geht, indem sie darauf hinwies, daß wahre Ideen „von dem göttlichen Gemüt durch die göttliche Wissenschaft übermittelt werden, welche den Irrtum durch die Wahrheit berichtigt und geistige Gedanken, göttliche Begriffe, zu dem Zweck fordert, daß sie harmonische Resultate hervorbringen mögen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 259). Gewohnheitsmäßiges Beherbergen geistiger, aufbauender Gedanken bedeutet seelische, sittliche und körperliche Freiheit. Die Welt kommt sicher zu der Erkenntnis, daß das Böse dem Triebsand des Meeres gleicht und keine sichere Grundlage für dauerndes Gedeihen bietet.

Was ist das Ziel aller Einzel- und Gesamtanstrengung in der Geschäftswelt? Ist das Endziel nicht Friede, Freude, Eintracht, Freiheit? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß diese geistigen Eigenschaften nur im göttlichen Gemüt zu finden sind. Alle Harmonie ist von Gott. Der Mensch kann kein wirkliches Gedeihen haben, das nicht von Gott, dem unendlichen Prinzip, kommt. Wenn die Sterblichen den Glauben an die Materie aufgeben und bei der göttlichen Quelle Intelligenz und Kraft suchen, stellen sie ihre eigene Erkenntnis von Gleichgewicht und Harmonie wieder her und helfen sie im Geschäftsleben aufrichten. Gott regiert den Menschen. Wenn die Menschen dies wissen, können sie beweisen, daß Harmonie und Erfolg die einzigen rechtmäßigen Ergebnisse aller rechtschaffenen Bemühungen sind.

Die Sterblichen glauben an Mangel, Geschäftsstockung und Not und erleben diese Irrtümer, weil sie, d. h. die Menschen im allgemeinen, daran glauben. Wenn sich Haß, Furcht und Habsucht wie im letzten Weltkriege zügellos austoben, hinterlassen sie ihre unheilvollen Wirkungen auf den Menschen, und das menschliche Bewußtsein muß von diesen irrigen Einflüssen gereinigt werden. Diese Übel können nur durch Läuterung jedes einzelnen Bewußtseins überwunden werden. Wer eine Haßanwandlung durch einen Gedanken der Liebe ersetzt, wer eine Trugvorstellung von Furcht durch aufgeklärtes Vertrauen und durch Glauben ausrottet, wer Selbstsucht durch das Verständnis wahrer Selbstlosigkeit vernichtet, hat die Besserung und den Wiederaufbau der Welt in gewissen Maße gefördert.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hebt das menschliche Bewußtsein höher und rottet dadurch den Glauben an Begrenzung und Mißklang aus. Sie lehrt und beweist, daß diese nicht wirklich sind, weil sie nicht von Gott, dem unbegrenzten Guten, verordnet sind. Sie lenkt das Denken der Menschen liebevoll auf die unbegrenzte Quelle des Guten hin. Diese Wissenschaft spricht das menschliche Bewußtsein unwiderstehlich an und besteht beharrlich auf ihrer Forderung geistigeren Denkens im Geschäftsleben. Auf Grund der Allumfassenheit Gottes, des Guten, erklärt sie die Nichtsheit des Irrtums.

Jede würdige Leistung wird durch Anwendung aufbauender Ideen ermöglicht. Alle geistigen Ideen gehen von Gott, der Quelle aller wahren Intelligenz, aus. Der Mensch, der das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegelt und unter dessen Leitung steht, hat die unendliche Fähigkeit, fruchtbare Tätigkeit, Fortschritt und Harmonie zu bekunden. Die Wissenschaft der Schöpfung offenbart Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, als den einen unendlichen Schöpfer, und alles, was gemacht ist, ist das Werk Seiner Hand. Folglich ist der Mensch kein Schöpfer. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch der Ausdruck des wahren Seins, der bewußte Vertreter der Gottheit, ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die einzige wirkliche wiederaufbauende Kraft in der Welt, weil nur sie das menschliche Gemüt durch die Macht des göttlichen Gemüts erneuern kann. Sie dringt tief in jedes Menschen Bewußtsein ein und stellt die Unwahrheiten des Irrtums bloß. Ferner vertreibt sie diese Trugvorstellungen, indem sie im menschlichen Gemüt die Herrschaft weiser und vollkommener geistiger Ideen aufrichtet, die die Früchte Harmonie und Gedeihen tragen. Unkenntnis geistiger Tatsachen ist die Quelle sterblicher Widerwärtigkeiten, und die Christliche Wissenschaft teilt das Verständnis mit, das diese Unwissenheit berichtigt. Dies heilt die Geschäftsstockung nicht nur sondern verhindert sie auch und rottet, wenn dieses Verständnis allgemeiner wird, Mißklang aus dem Menschenleben vollständig aus. „Auf ihren Schwingen des Lichts wird," wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 191), „Wahrheit die ganze Erde verwandeln und die Finsternis des Irrtums verscheuchen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Vereinsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Appeal of Kipling's Poetry

The poetry of Rudyard Kipling is fortunate in being almost universally appreciated equally by the "smart set" in literature and the reading public at large, by journalists and poets, by matter-of-fact business men and impractical dreamers. But although his poetry is "appreciated," it cannot be said that there is anything like a consistent vote that he is a true poet. It will always be a difficult problem to decide what "pure" poetry is until we can first know what poetry is. Kipling is saturated with the poetry of life and the words of the great poets: his verse is strong, rich, generous, sometimes quaintly sweet, and yet . . . and yet we feel that the major poets are miraculously above him. On the other hand, there are lines in his poems which have in them the untaught, unteachable strain of ultimate poetry. *Mandalay*, culminating in the line of startling power:

An' the dawn comes up like thunder
out of China crost' the bay,

is an example of the way Kipling can occasionally touch the high-water mark. Has any other poet been able to sum up the might of the rapid, fierce, tropical dawn with such sure magic?

On the whole, it must be admitted that Kipling has decoyed more people into reading poetry than any other living poet. One of our great writers said: "With the great majority of people a faith in poetry struggles to be extricated, but it is not extricated." This is certainly a very true saying. The power of Kipling's poetry is that it appeals to the man in the street in the same way that the old English ballads appeal to him. There are many thousands of people who have passed from reading *Barrack Room Ballads* to all that is best in poetry simply because their interest in verse was kindled by Kipling's ruggedly heroic songs. One might suppose that mediocre magazine verse would serve the same purpose. The supposition would, however, be quite wrong. There is the colour and sound and essence of real poetry in *Barrack Room Ballads*, and, what is more, the emotion in them was strong enough to make them permanent. Where are all the magazine poems of the last twenty years? Dead and cast into the limbo of forgotten things. The abundance of unremembered verses in imitation of Kipling is proof of his individual genius. The feeling in the *Barrack Room Ballads* is so intense that even technically defective verses become real poetry. Kipling's work has the naked simplicity of genius, and thus people who read his poems are learning to appreciate literary excellence without knowing it. From the ballads readers pass to Kipling's finer work, and afterwards to the pure realms of English poetry.—R THURSTON HOPKINS, in "Rudyard Kipling's World." (London: Robert Holden & Co., Ltd.)

Mount Rainier Recalled

We had rounded a point, and opened Puyallup Bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, when I, lifting sleepy eyelids for a dreamy stare about, was suddenly aware of a vast white shadow in the water. What cloud, piled massive on the horizon, could cast an image so sharp in outline, so full of vigorous detail of surface? No cloud, as my stare, no longer dreamy, presently discovered—no cloud, but a cloud compeller. It was a giant mountain dome of snow, swelling and seeming to fill the aerial spheres as its image displaced the blue deeps of tranquil water. The smoky haze of an Oregon August hid all the length of its lesser ridges, and left this mighty summit base upon uplifting dimness. . . .

Kindly and alone stood this majesty, without any visible comrade or consort, though far to the north and the south its brethren and sisters dominated their realms, each in isolated sovereignty, rising above the pine-darkened sierra of the Cascade Mountains—above the stern chasm where the Columbia, Achilles of rivers, sweeps, short lived and jubilant to the sea—above the lovely vales of the Willamette and Umpqua. Of all the peaks from California to Fraser River this one before me was royalest. Mount Regnier (Rainier) Christians have dubbed it, in stupid nomenclature perpetuating the name of somebody or nobody. More melodiously the siwashes call it Tacoma—a generic term also applied to all snow speaks. . . .

All around it the dark evergreens rose like a ruff; above them the mountain splendors swelled statelier for the contrast. Sunlight of noon was so refulgent upon the crown, and lay so thick and dazzling in nooks and chasms, that the eye sought repose of gentler lights, and found it in the shadowed nooks and clefts, where, sunlight entering not, delicate mist, an emanation from the blue sky, had fallen, and lay sheltered and tremulous, a mild substitute for the stronger glory.

The blue haze so wavered and trembled into sunlight, and the sunbeams shot glimmering over snowy brinks so like a constant avalanche, that I might doubt whether this movement and waver and glimmer, this blending of mist with noontide flame, were not a drifting smoke and cloud of yellow sulphurous vapor floating over some slowly chilling crater far down in the red crevices.—From "The Canoe and the Saddle," by THEODORE WINTHROP. (1863.)

Reconstruction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE present time we hear a great deal about reconstruction. This is encouraging, for it portends business revival, sound finance, better times. It signifies that the people are beginning to see that depression can be overcome and are at work to accomplish this result. Although it is through materialistic theories that men are endeavoring to restore stability and prevent a universal financial collapse, it is also true that never in the history of the world has there been so widespread and intelligent an effort to reconstruct the sense of value and substance on the basis of spirituality. Undoubtedly the world feels the influence of Christian Science which, in presenting the truth about all things, is appealing to the consciousness of mankind reasonably, irresistibly, and lovingly.

Ages ago Paul pointed to the method which would reconstruct the entire human experience. In his letter to the Romans he said, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." He recognized that all mortal troubles spring from a worldly, sensuous manner of thinking, and that the only method by which these discords can be dissipated is by a correction of thought. Mary Baker Eddy has made clear the way of this purification, by showing that true ideas "are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 259). Habitually to entertain spiritually constructive thoughts means mental, moral, and physical freedom. The world is surely coming to realize that evil, like the shifting sands of the sea, offers no secure basis for enduring prosperity.

What is the goal of all the individual and collective effort of the business of the world? Is not the ultimate goal peace, joy, harmony, freedom? Christian Science teaches that these spiritual qualities can be found only in divine Mind. All harmony is of God. Man can have no real prosperity underived from God, infinite Principle. As mortals relinquish faith in matter and look to the divine source for intelligence and power, they will reconstruct their own realization of stability and harmony, and thus help to establish them in the business of the world. God governs man; and knowing this enables men to prove that harmony and success are the only legitimate results of all righteous endeavors.

Mortals believe in lack, depression, distress, and experience these errors because of their own and the general belief in them. When hate, fear, and greed run riot, as they did in the late world war, they leave their distressing effect upon mankind; and human consciousness must be purged of these erroneous influences. The only method of overcoming these evils is by purification of individual consciousness. When one supplants a suggestion of hate with a thought of love; when he eradicates an illusion of fear with an enlightened sense of trust and faith; when he destroys a belief in selfishness with the understanding of true selflessness, he has in a degree advanced the cause of world betterment and reconstruction.

By uplifting human consciousness, Christian Science exterminates the belief in limitation and discord. It teaches and demonstrates that they are not real because not ordained of God, limitless good. It lovingly attracts the thinking of mankind toward the limitless source of good. This Science is irresistible in its appeal to human consciousness and persistent in its demand for more spiritual thinking in the business of the world. From the basis of the all-inclusiveness of God, good, it declares the nothingness of error.

Every worthy accomplishment is made possible by the utilization of constructive ideas. All spiritual ideas emanate from God, who is the source of all true intelligence. Man, reflecting and controlled by divine Mind, is in possession of an infinite capacity to manifest fruitful activity, progress, and harmony. In the Science of Genesis, God, divine Principle, is revealed as the one infinite creator, and all that is made is the work of His hand. It follows that man is not a creator. Christian Science teaches that man is the expression of true Being, the conscious representation of Deity.

Christian Science is the one real reconstructive force in the world. It is so because it is the sole system that is able to regenerate the human mind through the power of divine Mind. It reaches deep down into individual consciousness and exposes the fallacies of error. Furthermore, it disperses these illusions by instituting in human consciousness the reign of wise and perfect spiritual ideas which yield the fruit of harmony and prosperity. Ignorance of spiritual facts is the source of mortal discords, and Christian Science imparts the understanding which corrects this ignorance. This not only cures depression, but also prevents it, and as this understanding becomes more general will entirely eliminate discord from human experience. "Thus," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 191), "the whole earth will be transformed by Truth on its pinions of light, chasing away the darkness of error."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Solitude

Solitude! I love thee well,
Brushing through the wilder'd dell,
Picking from the ramping grass
Nameless blossoms as I pass,
Which the dews of eve bedeck,
Fair as pearls on woman's neck;
Marking shepherds rous'd from sleep
Blundering off to fold their sheep;
And the swain, with toils distrest,
Hides his tools to seek his rest:
While the cows, with hobbling strides,
Twitching slow their fly-bit hides,
Rub the pasture's creaking gate,
Milking maids and boys to wait.
Or as sunshine leaves the sky,
As the daylight shuts her eye,
Sweet it is to meet the breeze
'Neath the shade of hawthorn trees,
By the pasture's wilder'd round,
Where the pismire hills abound,
Where the blushing fin-weed's flower
Closes up at even's hour:
Leaving then the green behind,
Narrow hoof-plod lanes to wind,
Oak and ash embower'd beneath,
Leading to the lonely heath,
Where the unmolested furze
And the burdock's clinging burs,
And the briars, by freedom sown,
Claim the wilder'd spots their own.

There while we the scene survey,
Deck'd in nature's wild array,
Swell'd with ling-clad hillocks green
Suiting the disorder'd scene,
Haply we may rest us then
In the banish'd herdsman's den;
Where the wattled hulk is fixt,
Propt some double oak betwixt,
Where the swain the branches lops,
And o'er head with rushes tops;
Where, with woodbine's sweet perfume,
And the rose's blushing bloom,
Loveliest cieling of the bower,
Arching in, peeps many a flower;
While a hill of thyme so sweet,
Or a moss'd stone, forms a seat.

—JOHN CLARE. Poems.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Heavy Trading In Stocks As Prices Recede

Profit-Taking in Large Volume Gives Market Moderate Setback

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Financial markets stumbled over profit-taking barriers today and price declines were general in both stocks and staples.

Late rallying efforts in leading shares retrieved some of the earlier losses, but the close was rather heavy. Trading volume was unusually large, transactions approximating 3,800,000 shares.

The Stock Market started off at a fast pace, blocks of 1000 to 12,000 shares changing hands. Losses of 1 to 3 or more points were suffered by leading issues following their climb yesterday to the highest levels since 1931. Rails and utilities resisted for a while, but they, too, slid off when supporting orders in other divisions failed to bring any substantial recovery.

Wheat, corn and cotton drooped with stocks, and bar silver lost ⅛ of a cent at 35¼ cents an ounce. Wheat declines approximated a cent and corn eased around ½ a cent. Cotton was particularly heavy, losing 90 cents to $1.30 a bale. Bonds were fairly steady, although some of the more speculative loans were a trifle reactionary. Foreign exchanges were comparatively steady.

Stocks apparently ignored the report on freight carloadings for the week ended May 27, which showed an advance of 9691 over the previous week to a total of 541,309, or 20,060 ahead of the similar week in 1932. The increase in traffic, however, was about according to previous estimates.

Leading Stocks Off

Share losers of 1 to around 3 points included American Can, Corn Products, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Santa Fe, McIntyre Porcupine, Anaconda, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Case, du Pont, Consolidated Gas, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, New York Central and Sears Roebuck.

Allied Chemical steadied, and National Distillers and Loew's rallied.

The financial district was especially interested in the overnight news from Washington on the close vote by which the Senate Finance Committee favored the industries control feature of the Administration's national recovery bill. While this feature was retained, the fact that the committee voted to eliminate the provision giving the President licensing power over industries was the subject of much discussion in the banking sector.

At the same time speculative enthusiasm appeared slightly dampened by a financial ticker report from the capital that the Administration was closely watching the trend of prices on the stock exchange here with the view that the recent movement of shares and commodities has been unusually rapid. This dispatch intimated that some steps might be taken to warn against speculative frenzy which would tend to put share and commodity prices out of bounds and thus interfere with the Government's plans for a steady and sound recovery.

General business and trade news continued favorable for the market. Steel and electric power output showed resistance to seasonal declines, and automobile production was at its top level for the year.

Bond Prices Firm

Bonds rounded out the week with another display of strength today in many of the secondary issues. The domestic list as a whole was firm. There was a few fairly sharp recessions in issues which piled up big advances yesterday. Trading continued in heavy volume.

The more speculative end of the rail group provided a number of strong spots, notably Allegheny 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s. Some of the prime rails also picked up a little ground.

The industrial list was bit spotty owing to heavy profit-taking in some of the week's leaders.

Utility loans also showed a mixed trend.

U. S. Governments again moved in a narrow range, and foreign loans were featured by a sharp break in German issues.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	9.22	9.25	8.98	9.01	—.18
October	9.51	9.51	9.25	9.25	—.21
December	9.67	9.67	9.41	9.41	—.20
January	9.76	9.76	9.47	9.47	—.26
March	9.91	9.91	9.64	9.64	—.20
May	10.04	10.05	9.80	9.80	—.12

Spots 9.10, down 15 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	9.23	9.23	8.94	8.96	—.20
October	9.43	9.45	9.20	9.22	—.18
December	9.60	9.60	9.30	9.37	—.18
January	9.68	9.68	9.48	9.44b	—.18
March	9.83	9.83	9.59	9.59	—.18
May	9.74b	9.74b	9.74b	9.74b	—.18

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	82.40b	83.00	—.50
October	83.00b	83.50	—.50
December	83.20b	84.00	—.50
January	83.30b	84.00	—.50
March	83.60b	84.00	—.50
May	84.00b	84.00	—.50

Tone at close quiet.

Summer Business Forecast

In its annual "summer forecast" report issued today, the United States Business Service states that industrial activity will probably be well sustained this summer, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency. It reaches this conclusion by pointing to the momentum which has developed in the last two months, the large amount of unfilled orders held by manufacturers, and the continued stimulation coming from Washington.

Cotton Crop Recommendation

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Spokesmen for the American Cotton Cooperative Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation today recommended a 30 per cent acreage reduction in the current cotton crop and the payment of bonuses to farmers who reduce their output.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 3	June 2
34¾	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	300	34	34	34	33½	
10	3	..	Adams Express	8000	10	9½	9½	10	
18½	6	..	Adams Millis	800	18¼	18	18¼	17¼	
10¼	5½	..	Addressograph	300	9	9	9	9	
7¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	3400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
83	47½	3	Air Reduction	1500	83¾	80¼	80¼	82	
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	4	3¼	3¾	3½	
20	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	28000	20	18¾	18¾	19½	
3¾	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	24000	4½	4	4¼	4	
2	1	..	Allegh pf ww XXX	1100	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	7¼	7	7	6¾	
7¼	1½	..	Alegh pf ww XL	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½	
18½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	90	18½	17¾	17¾	18½	
131¾	118	7	Allied Chem pf	200	118	118	118	118	
115	70¾	6	Allied Chem	17000	113¼	109½	112	113½	
17¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	800	17½	17	17	17¼	
16½	5¼	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	15¼	15¾	15¾	15½	
5½	⅝	..	Amal Leather	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
42¾	18½	2	Amerada	1800	38½	37	37	38¾	
30¾	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	30	19¼	19¼	30	
22½	8	..	Am Bank Note	800	23¾	21¼	22¼	22	
57½	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	1500	49¾	49¼	49¾	49½	
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3100	5½	5	5¼	5½	
43¾	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	34¾	34¾	34¾	37	
27¾	9½	.80	Am Brake S&F	800	28	27½	28	27½	
93¾	49½	4	Am Can	19000	94¾	89¾	89¾	93	
130	113	7	Am Can pf	100	132	132	132		
25¼	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	3000	25	23	23	23¾	
41½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	47½	42	42	41	
46½	34	31	Am Chicle	1700	47	46½	47	46½	
5¼	2	..	Am Colortype	100	5¾	5	5	5¼	
35¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol		33¾	31¼	33¾	32½	
1¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	5000	4½	4¼	4⅜	5	
16½	3⅜	..	Am European	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
14¼	3½	..	Am & For Pow	60000	15	14	14	14¼	
28¾	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	3000	28¾	27¼	27¼	27	
30¾	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	3000	23¾	22¼	22¼	21½	
18¾	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	3000	19½	18½	18½	18¾	
15½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	900	15	14½	14½	14¾	
43¾	13½	..	Am Hid & L pf	700	42¾	42	42	42¼	
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	2100	12½	12¼	12½	12½	
12	4¼	..	Am Iternational	16000	12¼	11	11½	12½	
2½	¾	..	Am La France	2000	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	50	7	6	6	6	
21¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4500	21¼	19½	19½	20½	
50½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	1400	53	52½	52½	50½	
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	800	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5¾	
21¾	3½	..	Am Metal	6300	70¾	18¾	18¾	20½	
85	60	..	Am Metal 6%	30	62¾	60	60		
30	17	1½	Am News	100	23	21¾	22	21	
11¾	4	..	Am Power & Lt	39000	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
28½	9½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3000	29¾	29	29¾	28½	
25	9	..	Am P&L 5% pf	2500	25½	25	25	25	
13¾	12½	..	Am Radiator	24000	13¾	13¾	12¾	13¼	
19¾	8¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	7000	19¼	18½	18½	19¾	
33	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	300	32½	32	32	33	
1	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	800	1	⅞	1	¾	
36¾	33½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	14000	35½	33⅞	33⅞	35½	
78	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	78	78	78	78	
61½	20¼	..	Am Sm&R 5% pf	100	59½	59½	59½	60½	
18¾	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	18¾	17¼	17¼	18¾	
48½	30	..	Am Stores	306	46½	46	46½	45½	
62	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3500	63½	62	63½	61½	
132½	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	31000	122¾	120	120	122¾	
29¾	10	..	Am Type Fdr pf	50	28¾	28¾	28¾	28	
29½	27¾	1	Am Wat W & E	13000	30¾	29½	29½	29½	
25½	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	6000	27¾	26¼	26¼	25½	
72½	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	72½	72¼	72¼	70	
13¾	3½	..	Am Woolen	5000	12	11¾	11¾	13¾	
47¾	23¾	..	Am Woolen pf	4500	47½	45¾	45¾	47½	
6	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	
2½	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18¾	8	..	Anaconda Cop	49000	19½	16¾	17	18	
24¾	6¾	.60	Anchor Cap	900	22½	21¾	21¾	22¾	
82½	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	63¾	63¼	63½	62½	
14½	2¾	..	Andes Copper		14¾	14¼	14½	14	
26¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	2000	27	25⅝	25¾	26¾	
100½	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	101	101	101	101½	
80½	78	7	Armour Del pf	400	81½	80	80	80½	
7	1¾	..	Armour Ill A	5000	7¾	6¾	6¾	7	
6	¾	..	Armour Ill B	16000	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	
54	42	..	Armour Ill pf	8500	59¼	54	54	54	
4½	1½	..	Arnold Constable	800	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾	
6	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	5½	5¼	5¼	5½	
6m	3½	..	Art Metal Const	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3¾	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	2500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
70	34⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	4500	13¾	13½	13½	14¾	
45¼	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	44	
115	70¾	..	Atchison T&SF	8500	70¾	67¼	68	69¾	
79¾	50	5	Atchison pf	150	79¾	79¾	79¾	78	
48¾	16¼	..	Atl Coast Line	2000	47¼	45¼	45¼	47½	
26½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	12000	26¼	24	24	26¼	
24	9	..	Atlas Powder	1200	24½	23¾	24¼	23¾	
70½	60	6	Atlas Powderpf	110	70½	70	70	70	
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	700	7¼	7	7	7	
67¾	31¾	2	Auburn Auto	28000	68	65	67½	67½	
3⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	3¼	3¼	3½	3⅜	
24m	13	1	Austin Nichols A	10	25	25	25		
12¾	5½	..	AviationCorpDel	15000	12½	12¼	12¼	12½	

—B—

10¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	91000	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¼	
17	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1100	35¾	35	35½	30½	
22½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	62000	23	21⅜	21⅝	22½	
29½	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	29¼	28	28	28½	
134	63¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	86½	86	86		
35	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	35	35	35	35	
91¼	68¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	91	91	91	91¼	
2⅝	⅜	..	Barker Bros	180	3	2⅞	3	2⅝	
9¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	42500	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¼	
21½	3	..	Beatrice Cream	8200	22¼	21⅝	22	21	
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1200	61¾	61¾	61¾	61	
7¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	700	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
75½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	75	75	75	75½	
17⅝	6¾	..	Bendix Aviation	12900	17¼	16¼	16¾	17¼	
23⅜	9	..	Best & Co	100	23¼	23	23	23¼	
29⅜	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	98600	29¾	28	28¼	29	
69⅞	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	69¾	69¾	69	69⅞	
19	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	50	19	19	19	19	
14¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1200	14	12⅞	13¾	14	
16½	6	..	Bloomingdale	130	16½	16½	16½	16½	
39⅝	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	41300	37	36¼	36½	36½	
68	52	5	Bon Ami A	100	70	70	70	68	
35⅝	18	1.60	Bordon	7500	34⅜	33¼	33⅜	34¼	
16⅞	5½	..	Borg Warner	5300	16¼	15¼	15⅝	16	
18¾	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	18	18	18	17¾	
2⅝	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	300	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
12½	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	13500	12¼	11¼	11¼	11⅞	
14	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15	15	15	14	
37¾	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	8200	38	36	36¾	37¼	
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼	
82	63¼	Un	Brooklyn Un Gas	3000	80	79¼	79¼	78¾	
114½	108¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	114½	114½	114½	114½	
11¾	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	10½	10½	10½	10½	
2½	½	..	Bruns Terminal	2400	2⅜	2	2⅛	2	
9½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1600	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¼	
14½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2400	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
3½	¾	..	Budd Mfg	3400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	
16¾	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	22000	19¼	17	17	16¾	
5¼	1	..	Bud Wheel	5100	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛	
10¾	2½	..	Bullard	2100	9¾	9	9½	9¾	
4½	1¼	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
2½	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	3	3	3	2⅞	
11½	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	40	9½	8½	9½	10	
18	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	9400	18½	17½	17¾	18	
4⅜	1	..	Bush Terminal	2100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
23½	2	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	60	16	16	16	16	
2⅞	⅛	..	Bute Cop & Zinc	7100	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	4200	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	
4½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24¾	8½	..	Byers	5400	25⅞	23⅝	24½	24¾	
62	30½	2	Byers pf	20	64	61	64	61	

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	4100	24½	22¾	22¾	24½	
2	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	5500	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9¾	9½	9½	9½	
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	8600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾	
23⅝	7½	1	Canada Dry	3200	21½	20¼	20½	21⅜	
16⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	91200	16¼	15¼	15⅝	16	
31¼	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	29½	28¾	28¾	29½	
76⅞	30½	..	Case Thresh	98500	76¾	72½	72¾	76¾	
77¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	75	
21⅝	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7200	20½	19¼	19½	20⅜	
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	2½	2	2	2½	
33	4½	..	Celanese Corp	51000	31¾	29¾	30	31	
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	4	4	4	4	
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2200	29¼	28	28½	29¾	
5	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4¾	4½	4½	
24¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5900	24	22½	22½	23¾	
6¾	2	..	Certain Teed	200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅞	
34⅝	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	34⅞	32¾	32¾	34⅝	
38¼	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	32000	39	37½	37½	38¼	
2½	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	1	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅜	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	2200	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
12⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3600	13¼	12	12	12½	
4¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	
6½	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
10⅝	1¼	..	Chi & Northwestern	56500	9½	9	9	9¼	
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	2300	16¼	15¾	15¾	15⅝	
7½	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1400	8½	7¾	7¾	7½	
19¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	18¾	18¾	18¾	19	
8	2	..	Chi StP Min O pf	10	8½	8¼	8¼	8	
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	7¾	7¾	6¾	6¾	
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	900	8¾	8¼	8½	8¼	
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	11	10	10	10½	
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	19	17½	17½	19	
20¾	5	1	Chickasaba Cot O	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	20	
2	⅜	..	Childs Company	1500	8¾	8	8¼	7⅞	
16½	6	..	Chile Copper	50	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝	
34⅝	7¾	..	Chrysler	49500	24½	22¼	223⅜	24⅜	
18	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	18¾	18	18¼	18	
62½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	62	62	62	60	
1⅝	¼	..	City Stores	2700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
3½	1	..	City Stores A	710	4¾	3¾	4¼	3¾	
1½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	2500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
11	5	..	Clark Equipment	250	11½	10½	10¾	10⅝	
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	9500	21¾	20	20½	21¼	
12⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	7000	13½	13¼	12¼	12⅞	
13⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3300	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	13⅜	
45	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	10	49½	49½	49½	45	
26	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	50	30½	30¼	30½	28	
31	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	600	30	30	30	29¾	
30	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	30	25	25	25	25	
20¼	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	77500	20¾	19	19⅞	20¼	
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	77½	77½	77½	75½	
17⅞	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	17	16¾	16¾	16—	
59¼	23½	2	Columbia Carb	12100	59¾	57½	57½	59	
14½	4	..	Comm Credit	9800	14⅜	13	13½	14½	
79	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	80	79½	80	79	
30	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	31	31	31	30	
34½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	34½	33½	33½	34	
97¾	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93½	
19½	9	.60	Commw Solvents	24000	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¾	
3¼	1⅜	..	Commwlth & So	85000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
50	21	6	Commwlth & S 6pf	1100	46¾	46	46¾	45	
14⅞	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3400	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝	
14¾	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	2400	13	12	12	12¾	
63¾	40	3.40	Consol Gas	47300	65½	58½	58½	58	
98	82	..	Consol Gas pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
5½	2¾	..	Consol Laundries	900	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	38600	12	10¾	10⅞	12¼	
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	
3½	¼	..	Consol Textile	1900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	
8	1⅛	..	Container A	800	7¼	7	7	7¼	
3½	¼	..	Container B	2600	3½	3½	3½	3¼	
17⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	2900	16¼	15½	15½	15½	
2⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	2600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
62½	38	4	Cont Baking pf	200	57¼	57¼	57¼	57	
58⅞	35½	2	Cont Can	4900	59¼	56¼	56¾	58¾	
10⅝	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1200	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝	
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	10600	3	2⅞	3	3	
27½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	26¾	26½	26½	26¾	
15	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	14700	14¼	13½	13½	14¾	
7⅝	4⅝	3	Corn Products	5600	14¾	72¾	74	74½	
7¼	2⅝	..	Coty	10700	7½	6⅞	7	7	
10¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	500	10	9¾	10	10	
33¾	23	21	Cream of Wheat	900	34¼	33¼	33¼	33½	
52	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	5400	30	48¾	49	47½	
4¾	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1200	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
25¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	1700	24	22¼	22¼	24¾	
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	90	54	51½	51½	53	
3¼	½	..	Cuba Co	2500	3	2¾	3	3	
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	11200	10½	8¾	9¼	10	

62	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	65¼	63	63½	63	
68	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	18600	51¾	64	64¾	66½	
19¾	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	3400	17¾	15½	17	17¾	
51	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	47¼	46	47	48¼	
1¼	⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	10300	3	2¾	2¾	3	
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1800	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	
16¾	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	16¾	16	16¾	16¾	

—D—

6½	1⅝	..	Davega St	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	
13¼	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1400	14	13½	13¾	13½	
75½	37¾	..	Del & Hudson	2800	75⅛	72	72	74¼	
36⅞	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	41400	38¾	33¾	34¾	36	
2¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	6	6	6	6¼	
82	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	82	80	82	82	
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	24	23¾	23¾	24	
29½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	23700	28½	27	27½	28¾	
20¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½	
16	10¼	.75	Douglas A	16200	13½	13	13¾	13½	
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
10¾	3¼	..	Dresser B	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10¾	
1⅝	¼	..

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Industry Well in Front Of Trade Rally

Not Long Since Production Ranged From 14 to 20 Per Cent

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—The steel industry, once described by the late Andrew Carnegie as either "prince or pauper," has made a lot of progress out of its extreme indigency, though it is still a bit short of any regal state of affluence.

It has been well in the front of the industrial recovery movement. It has enjoyed a substantial rebound from the depths in which it wallowed through 1932 and through the first quarter of the current year.

The extent of the industry's recuperation may be measured by comparing the current ingot output of 41 per cent of capacity as reported by the Iron Age with the dreary range of 14 to 20 per cent under which the trade hobbled along for seven or eight months preceding the upturn in April.

Steel makers are encouraged because the improvement since the turn has been distinctly better than seasonal. As a matter of fact, the gain has been so sharp and rapid as to discourage expectations of its continuance at equal speed. However, a higher level of steel consumption and a further progress toward the realm of profits is predictable.

Opinion in the trade is that renewed demands from miscellaneous consumers, fortified by well maintained sales to the automobile industry and some pickup in railroad and building requirements will help the industry in the autumn and aid mightily toward giving the companies some real income over and above their fixed charges and depreciation.

Signs of an awakening of interest on the part of the railroads is especially pleasing to the steel makers. Some recent fair sized rail and equipment orders are regarded as a preliminary step toward a general rehabilitation of equipment.

May Dividend Record Shows Improvement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Unfavorable dividend changes in May totaling 99 were fewer, with only two exceptions, than in any month in the last three years, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. Favorable dividend changes in May were more numerous than in April or in May, 1932. Detailed figures follow:

	May 1933	April 1933	May 1932	First five months 1933	First five months 1932
Decreased	42	112	91	463	565
Passed	57	145	144	518	802
Unfavorable	99	257	235	981	1367
Increased	7	1	4	22	16
Resumed	11	3	4	44	51
Extra	20	13	21	76	128
Initial	6	8	9	58	42
Favorable	44	25	38	200	237

No Syndicate Bids For Philadelphia City Loan

PHILADELPHIA, June 3—There were no syndicate bids by banking groups for the City of Philadelphia $10,000,000 5 per cent 50-year loan when bids were opened at the Mayor's office. Bonds are dated June 1, 1933.

Only two bids were submitted, one from J. J. Cochran of Baltimore, who bid for $3000 at par and George M. Heller, Roxborough, who bid for $500 at par. The Mayor announced the bonds would be scheduled and that an announcement would be made later on.

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.

NEW YORK, June 3—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., reports for 26 weeks ended Feb. 25, 1933, net loss of $3,442,326, after amortization of film costs, depreciation, interest, provision for investments in affiliated companies, minority interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $5,267,699 for 26 weeks ended Feb. 27, 1932.

Home Mortgages Paid Off

CHICAGO, June 3—Forty thousand American families paid off the debt on their homes in 1932, according to an estimate completed by the United States Building and Loan League.

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Operations of The White Star Line

London, June 3

THE report of White Star Line, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows operating profit of £60,074 after all voyage expenses, management commissions, etc., but before provision for depreciation, compared with profit of £68,051 in 1931.

After charging out interest paid and accrued and general expenses and providing for loss incurred through liquidation of George Thompson & Co., Ltd., there was a loss of £35,180, compared with a loss of £301,794 in the preceding year. Profit and loss deficit at the close of 1932 was £631,688, compared with £596,507 in the preceding year.

Small Business Coming Into Its Own, Says Harriman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 3—Small business will be able to meet the competition of big business, as a result of impending legislation in Washington, according to Mr. H. I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. A tremendous response by business to current developments is seen by Mr. Harriman, he disclosed in an address before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce Friday.

"There will be possibly temporary recessions in recovery," he said, "but the swing to recovery is definite and based on a sound economic basis. It will depend for its future upon the coöperation of business."

The farm bill and industrial control act were cited by Mr. Harriman as measures of "great aid" in creating employment.

Bank Stocks Rise 9 Per Cent in May

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—During May New York City bank stocks appreciated 9 per cent over the month's lows, Hoit, Rose & Troster report. After reaching the month's low of 45.42 on May 4, the weighted average of seventeen issues rallied to the month's high of 50.68 on May 24, and closed May 31 at 49.48.

Although the range for the month was the narrowest since January, 1933, it was notable that every issue in the average of 17 stocks showed improvement in price. On a percentage basis, Manufacturers Trust, Continental, Brooklyn Trust, Manhattan and Irving registered the highest appreciation over the month's lows.

Based on closing bid prices, the range for the month was as follows:

	Month's Low May 4	Month's High May 24	Close May 31
Bankers Trust	57¾	63½	61
Central Hanover	122	133½	129½
Chase National	24	26⅜	26
Continental	13¾	16⅛	16⅛
Chemical	34⅞	38	37¾
City	27¾	31⅛	30⅜
Commercial Nat'l	132	148	145
Corn Exchange	53½	59¾	58¼
Empire Trust	19¼	21	20¾
First National	1,345	1,395	1,380
Guaranty Trust	267	306	296
Irving Trust	17½	20	20
Manhattan	20	23⅞	23⅜
Manufacturers Tr	13¼	17	16⅞
New York Trust	84	89½	89¼
Weighted avge	45.42	50.68	49.48

1932 Range

High—Jan. 10	62.19
Low—April 5	36.53

1932 Range

High—Sept. 7	70.76
Bear market low—May 31	31.34

April Retail Sales

NEW YORK, June 3—Total April sales of reporting department stores in this district were 10 per cent below a year ago, the smallest decrease since December, 1931," June 1 review of the New York Federal Reserve agent states. "While the late date of Easter contributed largely to the favorable showing in April, total sales for the whole period from the middle of March to the end of April showed a considerably smaller decrease than previous months. Continued improvement the first half of May is indicated by reports from department stores in the metropolitan area at only 5 per cent under a year before."

Lexington Water Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Lexington Water Power Company in its annual report for 1932 reports an increase of 10 per cent in electric revenue to $1,942,456. Operating expenses were reduced from $637,560 to $348,872, but this decline was very appreciably offset by a 48 per cent increase in taxes from $212,445 to $314,562. Net loss sustained for 1932 was $47,531, which, when added to the deficit at the first of the year, resulted in a total deficit of $666,368 as of December 31, 1932.

New York Central Orders

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Orders for 7000 tons of steel rails have been placed by the New York Central Railroad Company. The United States Steel Corporation will roll 5000 tons and remainder will be turned out by Bethlehem Steel.

Pressed Steel Car Company

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 3—Pressed Steel Car Company has been awarded an order for 42 narrow gauge passenger cars by Grant Park Transportation Company of Chicago.

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Canadian Bank Discusses U. S. Recovery Plans

Says Improvement Due to Belief Government Can Restore Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—If the improvement in the United States, which was based upon the anticipation of measures designed to raise prices, is to continue, definite action has to be taken in that direction, the Royal Bank of Canada states in its current bulletin. Since but little of the new legislation has as yet come into effect, the statement attributes the improvement to date to public confidence in the capacity of the Government to restore prices to a level which will insure profits.

The survey groups the enacted or pending legislation of the Roosevelt Administration into three divisions:

Restoring Confidence

(1) The Restoration of Public Confidence. Balancing the budget was the first effort of the new Administration to strengthen public confidence. To this end general appropriations were reduced by more than $1,000,000,000. These savings were achieved in the Government Economy Bill and in the Appropriations Bill for independent offices. The reduction, amounting to more than $450,000,000 in payments to veterans, was the most dramatic movement in this direction.

The Federal Farm Loan Act was amended to contain a provision that the Federal Land Banks may issue farm loan bonds to an aggregate not in excess of $2,000,000,000, to pay 4 per cent interest and to be guaranteed as to interest by the United States Government. Under the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 authority is given for the establishment of a Home Owners' Loan Corporation which could issue bonds not in excess of $2,000,000,000 and carries provisions whereby home loans may be taken over by the corporation. These two acts place mortgage-issuing institutions in a more liquid position and indirectly serve to restore confidence in a vast volume of home and farm mortgages.

Stimulating Activity

Under this heading the report also classifies the Securities Act and the Glass Bank Regulation Bill. The former measure, which provides that companies issuing securities in the United States must furnish detailed statistics as to earnings and general financial position, it is hoped, will tend toward reëstablishing confidence, both in the financial institutions issuing securities and in the issues themselves. The latter bill prohibits the receipt of deposits by other than banking institutions subject to examination and provides for permanent government regulation of banks and the insurance of bank deposits.

(2) Stimulation of Industrial Activity. One of the first steps under this head was the relief act authorizing the President to enroll a civilian conservation corps from the unemployed in each state, to be employed on public works such as forestation, preservation and soil erosion and flood control. Insofar as possible, it is held, these projects are to be self-liquidating. The act to relieve destitution in the states authorizes the creation of a Federal Emergency Relief Administration which will grant to the individual states an amount equal to one-third of that state's expenditures on relief. The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 establishes the office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, the aim of this measure being to do away with unnecessary duplication of facilities and promote the financial reorganization of the railroads.

Price Rise Essential

3. The restoration of prices. The current efforts to restore prices in the United States are classified under two general headings: those designed to strengthen the price of individual commodities, and those which are likely to result in a general improvement in the price level. The Farm Relief Act contains a number of measures of both types. Under the provisions of the oil bill, which has not yet been passed, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to recommend quotas to the oil-producing states. The proposed 30-Hour Week Bill is designed to limit labor supply, and thus to produce an increased price for labor.

The Emergency Banking Act authorized the Federal Reserve Bank to lend 100 per cent in circulating notes against government obligations and up to 90 per cent against other paper. The influence of this measure was to check and counteract the excessive deflation of bank credit which had brought about the closing of the banks. The subsequent decision of the United States to pay its gold obligations in currency instead of gold, the report declares, confirmed the preliminary impression that a rise in prices within the United States was the most essential feature of the general program.

The Industrial Recovery Bill, which was sent to Congress on May 18, combines a plan for federal direction of business under codes of fair competition with an outlay by the Government of $3,300,000,000 for public works. Under this bill the Government is given wide powers over business with a view to preventing undue price cutting, etc. The one great danger in the whole program, the bank's survey continues, lies in the possibility that credit will not be sufficiently expanded to prevent a diversion of credit from industry to Government works. It is only by means of credit expanding much more rapidly than the expansion of production that the price level can continue to increase.

Glass Plants More Active

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 3—Three glass factories and one glazing plant at Okmulgee, Okla., have placed approximately 85 men back to work the last three weeks. Another plant probably will return more than 100 men to work within two weeks.

Business Gains Held to Rest On Fundamentally Sound Basis

Significance of Upward Trend in Consumption, Employment and Wage Levels Hardly Realized, Says Dun & Bradstreet—Federal Support Potent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Continued industrial expansion, with commodities forging ahead into new high ground for the year provided the chief motivation to distributive totals surging to record proportions this week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The forward swing is held to rest on the definite upward trend in consumption, employment and wage levels, the importance and significance of which are not fully realized as yet, as the transition has been such a sudden one, and constructive developments have been so rapid in their successive promulgations. The agency thinks that the course for continued trade progress has been cleared, as more of the extraneous influences, which retarded the pace for a time, have been rendered impotent by the well-fortified ramifications to which the improvement has been extended.

A further stimulus to the upward movement is being provided says the reporting agency, by the general support being given the Administration's sweeping industrial recovery measures, which are held to open the way for the conduct of business on a reasonable earning basis, and the growing appreciation of the importance of credit and sound credit practices which are said to be discernible in commerce and industry.

Tenth Consecutive Advance

The steadiness and the rapidity of the current expansion is stated to be obvious in the uninterrupted rise in steel ingot production for 10 successive weeks, bringing the current rate to the highest point reached since May, 1931, while carloadings reveal the heaviest increase over the comparative week of the year preceding since 1929. Production of automobiles in May was the largest in 21 months, with output trailing demand. Lumber orders now are nearly double those of a year ago, with production and shipments extended well beyond the 1932 level. The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, made its tenth consecutive advance this week, now standing at 57.1 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, against 55.8 for the week preceding, and 47.6 for the corresponding week of 1932. Since the low point of March 22, the index has gained almost 30 per cent.

As the expansion in trade activity is extended to more diversified lines, retail sales each week are recorded as approaching last year's figures more closely, and in many instances are exceeding those figures. Some of the large department stores report volume fully 10 per cent ahead of the 1932 comparative level, with continued gains in prospect, as new spending power becomes constantly available as wage increases grow more frequent and manufacturing industries add to their active forces. As quotations on raw materials are advancing almost uninterruptedly, some retailers are beginning to reprice their stocks both of staple merchandise and summer wearing apparel.

Wholesale Buying Expanding

Wholesale distribution of dry goods, notions, and wearing apparel is reported to have increased in volume ranging from 10 to 12 per cent, by comparison with sales during the same period of last year, and the further sharp advances in commodity quotations have encouraged retailers to anticipate requirements with less resistance than was the case earlier in the year. In fact, forward ordering now is commonplace; a year ago buying for future delivery was almost nonexistent.

Wholesale shoe houses continue to break shipment records for the last 10 or 15 years, demand for footwear running to unprecedented proportions as employment widens at an accelerated rate. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the shoe workers of the United States now are employed, says the agency.

Basic Industries Recovering

One of the outstanding aspects of the current recovery of trade is said to be the continued advancement recorded for many of the heavy industries. While the upturn started with the light manufacturing lines, the improvement has become sufficiently strong to make its influence felt on the iron and steel, rubber, automobile, glass, and lumber industries. In the latter, production and shipments not only are topping the previous high records for the current year and 1932, but the backlog of orders is the highest since 1930. Some of the improvement is attributable to the widening activity in the building industry, which finally has become sensitive to the stimulation motivating other branches of activity. Building permits, which started an upward trend in March, developed into sizable gains in April, with the expansion continuing through May. Demolition work is more in evidence, business property is beginning to change hands, while more inquiries are being received for small homes in the suburban districts.

The unexpected enlargement of public demand for the popular-priced automobiles is expected to keep production at a high level all through the summer. At any rate, plans for June give evidence of output exceeding the estimated 225,000 cars and trucks turned out in May. More employees have been recalled by the leading manufacturers and operations now are on a six-day basis, with no decrease in the demand from dealers for immediate shipments. Tin plate production continues to gain, employment in all divisions of the industry is the largest in two years, with a rise in wage schedules in prospect.

A Window in Wall Street

Open Market Operations

ANOTHER $28,000,000 of government bonds were bought by the Federal Reserve System this week. This is the second installment of the credit inflation program which has been initiated under the Inflation Act. There is a catch, however, in the operations. Though the Federal Reserve bought securities amounting to $28,000,000, thereby putting that much money at the disposal of banks, they sold commercial bills to the total of $23,000,000 and reduced their "bills discounted" by $10,000,000. These latter steps have precisely the opposite effect from that of the bond purchases. In other words, they take money out of the markets. Thus the Federal Reserve authorities did not add to bank resources, but, in their purchases of government securities, merely made a gesture.

Aid to Treasury

The open market operations are extremely useful, of course, in keeping up treasury credit. If the Reserve banks are prominent buyers of government bonds, bond prices will be maintained, and banks and the public will continue to buy them, thus adding another insurance of stable prices.

Credit Reflation

The public thinks that the Federal Reserve System is back of the reflationary movement. This in itself is helpful. So much importance has been attached to the Federal Reserve System in popular thought that the system is held to be able to turn prosperity on and off like a faucet. The fact is that it is a brake, not an accelerator. When the body economic has run down, as in 1932, no amount of "priming the pump" will necessarily make it move again. The motion this year came from private buyers without help from banks, Federal Reserve or commercial. Having got it under way, buyers are now going to the commercial banks, which, having been shown some evidence of business improvement, are now loosening up on credit supplies. Loans and investments, for instance, have increased since March by $601,000,000, some $374,000,000 of which is the share of New York banks. There is enough lending in the big banks to enable these to accommodate a long upturn in business without having recourse to the Federal Reserve at all. According to the last reports, total excess reserves amount to $400,000,000 and this could be pyramided, by a process already explained in these columns, to more than 10 times that amount of check money available to borrowers.

Federal Reserve Credit

In point of fact, the Federal Reserve System has not yet increased its credit outstanding with the banks. This was $2,218,000,000 on May 31, as compared with $2,688,000,000 on March 29. Thus there has actually been a sizable reduction in the Federal Reserve credit outstanding since the Roosevelt Administration was inaugurated.

Revolt

The revolt of the Senate Finance Committee against the licensing feature of the National Industrial Recovery Bill is held to be significant of two developments. One is purely political. The tight grip which President Roosevelt has maintained on Congress is thought to be relaxing. The action comes soon after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's refusal to accede to the Administration's ideas as to the powers to be given to the President in connection with the arms embargo. But the major development to the financial district is that, buoyed up by business recovery, business men are recovering their faith in individualism. The licensing of trade associations is not the only aspect of the bill to which the opposition of the new prosperity objectors is aimed at. Another is the closed-shop system of labor employment. This would allow for collective bargaining of wages in respect of all industries licensed. The revolt, however, is not considered to be more than a flash in the pan which does not seriously injure the prospect that the bill will be passed substantially as proposed by the Administration.

Factory Pay Rolls

Dun & Bradstreet in their review above declare that there is a definite trend upward in wage levels. Statistics in this respect unfortunately lag a long way behind events. But even for April, factory pay rolls increased 4.5 per cent over those for March. The news about this comparison is that it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend. In the 10-year period from 1923-1932 the average decline in April from March amounted to 1.7 per cent. It looks as if the lag of wages behind prices is going to be shorter this upturn than usual. Which, after all, is the major purpose back of the National Industrial Recovery Bill.

H. B. E.

Irregular Trade In Wheat Market On Bearish News

June Not a Good Grain Month—Crop Outlook Now Favorable

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 3—Wheat traders were swayed in their market operations by the routine news that was considered bearish, and by the various inflation moves and the strength in the stock market.

The professional sentiment much of the week was inclined to be bearish, as June is considered usually a bear month, and the crop scenery at the present time is favorable both for spring wheat and the winter crop.

Some buying support came into the market owing to the fact that the private June estimates were not quite as high as expected, the winter wheat average estimate being 357,000,000 bushels or 20,000,000 bushels more than the official May figures, while the average of spring wheat estimates was 270,000,000 bushels, which is about an average crop. These figures did not show as much improvement in winter wheat as expected.

Inflation Impetus

Nnflation prospects still constitute the main bullish consideration, and there is not much disposition to take an aggressive stand on the bear side, even though the usual procedure at this time is to anticipate the usual heavy hedging pressure by selling futures. With the strength in stocks and the possibility every day of new inflation moves there is not the normal selling of this kind.

On the advances there has been free selling, while buyers have not been anxious to follow, but on the declines the market has become easily oversold with quick rallies.

Spring wheat seeding is about finished, and on both sides of the line the moisture and soil conditions are the best in several years. However, the spring wheat, owing to the late season, will be more than usually susceptible to midseason conditions of an adverse kind, and in some sections will do well to ripen ahead of early frosts. There will also be the hazards of extreme heat, blight and rust.

Present total crop indications are for not more than ordinary home requirements, but there will be a carry over of about 360,000,000 bushels, which will offset the short crop to a large extent, especially as there is no prospect for export business in the near future.

Canadian Spring Wheat

The Canadian spring wheat crop is estimated at 430,000,000 to 445,000,000 bushels, which with the big carryover will give the Canadians a big problem in handling. The United States surplus will be taken care of much easier than the Canadian stocks, as there is ample storage room. This coming season it is probable that more wheat will be held on the farms, and that visible stocks will be kept down to more normal proportions.

The big surplus crop of winter wheat is raised in the West and Southwest, and that is the section that had a practical failure. Consequently the early season pressure of wheat will doubtless be much smaller than usual.

Corn has been choppy in action this week, but while outside of the late planting season, trade conditions have been unfavorable to holders. Receipts continue extremely heavy, and visible stocks are mounting close to record levels. A decrease of something more than 3,000,000 acres in the corn area from last year is indicated by private reports. The shipping demand is slow.

Oats were irregular. The crop estimates averaged 1,199,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,242,000,000 bushels, the final estimate last year. Rye has been relatively strong.

National Cash Register Sales Ahead of Year Ago

DAYTON, June 3—May sales of National Cash Register Company were $1,635,475 compared with $1,469,325 in May, 1932. May volume was the largest in any month since 1931 and the second consecutive month to gain over the previous year.

Officials stated the annual two weeks' factory inventory shutdown will be discounted this year, but the office force will take its regular two weeks' vacation as previously.

The company is employing 4196 men, an increase of 700 since April 3.

Gulf Refining Buys Trucks

Gulf Refining Co. announces the purchase of 152 large steel and aluminum tank trucks of the most modern type. This purchase is the largest on record, and a further investment is now under consideration. The order will definitely help business improvement in the steel, aluminum, paint, rubber, automotive and allied industries. The tanks are being bought to meet increased service station business.

Governor Harrison Sails

NEW YORK, June 3—George L. Harrison, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, sailed Friday night on the S. S. Olympic for London. Governor Harrison will visit other central bank governors in an unofficial capacity, remaining abroad for several weeks. His visit coincides with the London Economic Conference although the Governor will not have any official relations with the world parley. Governor Harrison's last trip abroad was in 1930.

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INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

Cleveland District Steel Makers Busy

Cleveland, Ohio, June 3

WITH 25 open-hearths on, ingot capacity of steel companies in this district, including Lorain, has increased 3 per cent over the preceding week to 64 per cent of capacity, according to the Daily Metal Trade. This is the highest rate reached since the week of April 4, 1931, and compares with 59 per cent operations last week and 38 per cent at this time a year ago.

Blast furnace operations are at 35 per cent of capacity, with six furnaces in blast. Otis Steel Company is preparing another blast furnace for use in the near future.

Large Amount Of Gypsum Mined On A Small Island

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A big industry on a mere speck of land upon the gulf of California has come to pass through the efforts of an American who understands the Spanish language. Four hundred laborers, a manager and this man—call him Brown—are mining and shipping 10,000 tons of gypsum ore annually to the markets of Seattle and Los Angeles.

San Marcos, that is the island's name, is a hot, rainless piece of land 2½ miles long and one-half mile wide. Its vegetation is cactus plants; its scenery—sand. The nearest neighbors are across the bay at the village of Santa Rosalie. The three diversions are reading, fishing and listening to the radio.

Gypsum is found all over the island. The ore is mined by hand-labor, passed through giant mechanical crushers, carried by narrow-gauge railway cars to a pier, and dumped into the holds of waiting ships. Gypsum is used for many purposes; for plaster of Paris, fertilization of the soil, and, more recently, in the consruction of sound-proof studios.

San Marcos belongs to Mexico.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: As a whole, the market might be termed more selective, but we strongly believe it would be a mistaken policy to liquidate stocks bought lower for investment merely because of a fast profit, or because of a possible corrective move. The important thing to bear in mind henceforth is that we have definitely broken away from stagnation and depression and, unless all indices are at fault, are headed toward better times.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: In anticipation of better times, we believe that good stocks should be purchased whenever any reasonable reactions occur.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We believe that traders should continue to utilize the bursts of strength which are developing in various parts of the market to further reduce their trading lines. No justification for temerity exists on the part of the investment and long-range holder.

Paine Webber & Co., Boston: As a general trading policy, we advise patience and the confining of purchases to sharp reactions. As previously emphasized from time to time, the broad trend of prices is upward, and investment positions should be retained intact.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We continue to feel that those following the market from a trading point of view are justified in pursuing a policy of refraining from the over extension of trading accounts, by accepting profits in issues which have already enjoyed substantial advances, with new commitments confined to special stocks which appear behind the market.

Josephthal & Co., New York: The sharp advances yesterday reflected the increasing bullish sentiment throughout the country, and it does not matter much whether the basis for this sentiment is inflationary moves or continued favorable trade reports. Until something happens to change this phychology, reactions will be limited, and it is useless to attempt to estimate the extent of the advance.

Nevada Copper Transfer

NEW YORK, June 3—Stockholders of Nevada Consolidated Copper Company have voted to sell the company's property and assets to Kennecott Copper on terms approved by directors some time ago. Kennecott has owned 87 per cent of the Nevada shares. The sale will be effected through an exchange of stock, one share of Kennecott being given for two of Nevada.

American Cotton Exports

NEW YORK, June 3—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 180,000 bales, compared with 109,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 7,112,000 bales, compared with 7,954,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Holland Furnace Company

DETROIT, June 3—Holland Furnace Company omitted the semi-annual dividend of $3.50 on the preferred stock due at this time.

More Workers In Coal Region Are Given Pay Rise

Many Employees to Receive Ten Per Cent Wage Increases

PITTSBURGH, June 3 (AP)—The rising wage level in the coal industry spread today to two more districts of the tri-state coal fields.

At Williamson, W. Va., the Williamson Operators' Association ordered an increase averaging 10 per cent for approximately 5000 miners.

Operators said the wages now are about 29 cents an hour for motormen of mine trains and estimated that miners work about two days a week.

The increase is in line with a recommendation by the Appalachian Coals, Inc., for higher prices and wages in the territory it represents as a sales agency.

At Uniontown, Penna., the Monessen Coal & Coke Company announced increases of approximately 10 per cent for 300 miners. The W. J. Rainey Company announced similar increases affecting 2200 men, and the Crucible Fuel Company added 10 per cent to the pay of 500 workers.

The miners are working from four to six days a week.

Increases for men in two Greene County mines were announced at Brownsville, Penna. The Buckeye Coal Company raised the pay of 500 workers at its Nemacolin mine 12 per cent. The Pickands-Mather Company announced a 10 per cent increase for 700 miners at its Mather collieries.

Dollar Movement In London Is Slight

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Only a slight movement was apparent in American dollar quotations this morning from the closing rate last evening of $4.00¾ to the pound.

The rate of the American currency opened at $4.00¼, and weakened to $4.01⅜, but recovered to close at $4.00⅞.

The French franc opened at 85.84, compared with yesterday's closing quotation of 85.78, and closed at 85.90.

Opening at $3.99¼ to the pound yesterday, the dollar rate reacted to $3.99⅝ at the bank closing.

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—The American dollar regained a part of its overnight loss under London buying and short coverage at banks today, the Bourse being closed.

After opening at 21.36 francs today, as compared to 21.46 yesterday, the dollar rose to 21.47 francs. Yesterday's closing quotation was 21.51.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, June 3, 1933.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $3,150,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Wednesday, June 14, 1933, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loans:

METROPOLITAN ADDITIONAL WATER LOAN, ACT OF 1926
$3,000,000 January 1, 1934—January 1, 1963, $100,000 each year
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE LOAN, SOUTH SYSTEM
$80,000 Sept. 1, 1933—Sept. 1, 1942, $8,000 each year
$70,000 Sept. 1, 1943—Sept. 1, 1952, $7,000 each year

The Metropolitan Additional Water Loan bonds will be in coupon form with privilege of full registration.

The Metropolitan Sewerage Loan bonds will be in registered form only.

Bidders will name the rate of interest on each loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. One rate must be made on the Metropolitan Additional Water Loan and one rate must be made on the Metropolitan Sewerage Loan. Separate bids must be made on each loan and each loan will be awarded separately. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one on each loan providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth, (total interest for the duration of the loan, less the amount of the premium bid).

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Betty Nuthall Reaches Round Of Four Easily

Defeats Mrs. Burke 6—3, 6—1 in French Hard-Court Tennis

AUTEUIL, France, June 3 (AP)—Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. of Stamford, Conn., thirteenth ranking American woman player, was eliminated by Betty Nuthall, English star, in the singles quarterfinal of the French hard-court tennis championships. The scores were 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Burke, the former Dorothy Andrus, starter at a fast pace and led, 3—2, in games in the opening set before Miss Nuthall gained control of her slashing drives. From there on Miss Nuthall was in complete control, raking the American's court with a succession of placement shots.

Miss Nuthall ran off four straight games to take the first set. She dropped the first game of the second set and then reeled off six in a row to settle the match.

The victory put Misis Nuthall into the semifinal, where she is bracketed with Margaret C. Scriven, another English girl.

Miss Scriven, ranked only twelfth in the English list, provided an upset as she defeated Mary F. Heeley, first-ranking English star, 6—2, 6—4, in a quarterfinal match of the lower half yesterday.

Sidney Wood Beats Ellsworth Vines In A Five-Set Match

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York eliminated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national and Wimbledon champion, in the semifinal of the Dixie Invitation Tennis Tournament yesterday. The score was 2—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Vines, the tournament favorite, breezed through the first two sets, but Wood, his old rival, took the next two with a brilliant rally.

The fifth and deciding set was one of the hardest fought of the tournament, the advantage shifting from one to the other. They went to 4-all in games until Wood gradually forged ahead to win, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago ace, the other finalist, eliminated Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, seeded No. 2, in another semifinal match almost as packed with thrills.

Lott's brilliance at the net and his aggressiveness proved the downfall of the South's highest ranking star. The match, however, was in doubt from the beginning. Lott gained an advantage by winning the first set 7—5. Sutter took the second by the same score. The advantage shifted again when Lott added the third, 6—2. In a comeback marked by steadiness and accurate placements, Sutter won the fourth set, 6—0, but Lott started a steady drive to win the deciding set, 6—4.

Four Cricket Results In County Matches

LONDON, June 3 (Canadian Press)—Results of county championship and other first-class cricket matches started Wednesday and ended yesterday were:

At Sheffield—Yorkshire won by 10 wickets. Yorkshire, 369 and 25 for none; Gloucestershire, 245 and 148 (Lyon 52, Rhodes five for 46).

At Derby—Derbyshire won by 8 wickets. Derbyshire, 455 for seven declared and 136 for two (Storer 58 not out); Essex, 283 and 306 (Cutmore 72, Taylor 134).

At Lord's—Middlesex won on the first innings. Middlesex, 462 and 79 for two; Glamorgan 267 and 313 (Duckfield 121, D. Davies 78).

At the Oval—Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey, 203 and 426 for six declared (Squires 66 not out); Sussex, 159 and 302 for four (J. Parks 71, Cook 107 not out).

At Oxford—Oxford University and Leicestershire draw. Oxford, 297 and 204; Leicestershire, 306 and 160 for nine.

Texas Tennismen on Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3—Texas University's big four in the collegiate tennis world—Karl F. Kamrath '33, Capt. Sterling B. Williams '33, Marvin Buxby '34 and Bertram A. Welters '34—left here yesterday for points east. These four will start their summer net play with the Cotton States championships at Fort Benning, Ga. which begins June 6. The following week the Longhorns will begin their tour of the grass-court tournaments, playing that week at the Penn State tournament in Philadelphia. At this meet Hal Surface '35, fifth member of the team, will join the group. After competing in the Delaware State tournament the following week, the Longhorns will enter the national intercollegiate tennis tournament. Williams, Kamrath, Buxby and Surface will represent the university.

Chicago Awards Major 'C's'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 3—Three major "C's" were awarded members of the pony polo squad at University of Chicago here yesterday by Prof. A. A. Stagg, retiring athletic director. These are the first letters ever awarded polo. The Maroon squad, led by L. E. Freidheim '33, defeated University of Illinois and Ohio State University once each, Iowa State College four times, and University of Oklahoma once. The teams are all R. O. T. C. units. Captain Freidheim, Bruce Benson '34, and B. H. Doherty '35 received the letters. The squad elected Benson captain for next season. Minor letters were awarded to J. C. Dinsmore Jr. '34, R. C. Hepple '33, and Thomas Wason '35.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	34	23	.596
Hollywood	34	24	.586
Sacramento	33	26	.559
Los Angeles	31	26	.544
Missions	32	28	.533
Oakland	26	32	.448
Seattle	20	34	.370
San Francisco	21	38	.356

Results June 2

Hollywood 7, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 0.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 5.
Sacramento 7, Missions 6.

Bonthron Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3—William R. Bonthron '34 of Detroit, winner of the 800 and 1500-meter runs in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championship meet in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, May 27, has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity track team for next year. Arthur M. Wood '34 of Highland Park, Ill., No. 4 on the varsity golf team, was also elected to captain the team next year.

Cocaptains at Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 3—The University of Pennsylvania lawn tennis players have elected cocaptains for the season of 1934. When the votes were counted it was found that Lester E. Kabacoff '34 of East Orange, N. J., and George P. Roll '34 of Glenside had each received the same number of votes, and it was decided that they should share the captaincy.

Princeton Sending Light Crew Abroad

By the Associated Press

Princeton, N. J., June 3

PRINCETON'S 150-pound varsity crew has entered the Thames Challenge Cup race of the Henley Royal Regatta in England next month, it was learned here last night.

The Tiger lightweights have had a fine record this year. They defeated Yale and Harvard in the Goldthwaite Cup race on Carnegie Lake here, and last week swept to victory over Navy and Penn in the American Henleys. Their only defeat was at the hands of Massachusetts Tech early in the season when, minus the services of Capt. Standish Backus Jr., the Nassau eight was forced out by a quarter of a length.

The last Princeton crew to race in the Thames Challenge Cup was the lightweight eight of 1930, which was defeated by a quarter of a length by Kent, the only other American boat entered in the race.

Giants Best Phillies Behind Carl Hubbell

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	26	16	.619
Pittsburgh	24	15	.615
New York	23	16	.590
Chicago	22	21	.512
Cincinnati	20	21	.488
Brooklyn	17	21	.447
Boston	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	14	29	.326

Results June 2

Boston 6, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 2.
New York 11, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Giants advanced to within one game of the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday in the National League baseball race by virtue of an 11-to-3 victory over Philadelphia. The St. Louis Cardinals clung to first place, as did the Pirates to second, although both teams were idle. The Giants could do nothing with Flint Rhem's pitching for four innings, but in the fifth and sixth they broke out with a base-hit attack that netted 11 runs. Carl Hubbell did the pitching for the winners and went the distance despite the fact that he yielded 14 hits.

Boston and Brooklyn split a double-header, the Braves winning the first game, 6 to 1, and the Dodgers the second, 7 to 2. Ed Brandt allowed only five hits in the opener and the Braves played fine ball behind him. They collected 12 hits off Carroll, Shaute and Ryan. Brandt struck out seven men and had a shutout until the ninth. Johnny Frederick made two doubles for the Dodgers. Ray Benge pitched good ball for Brooklyn in the second engagement, keeping eight safeties well scattered. Tony Cuccinello hit a homer, while Danny Taylor contributed a triple.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	11	19	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	14	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Rhem, Collins, Pickerel, Moore and Davis. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—2h. 36m.

At Boston
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	x	6	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Carroll, Shaute, Ryan and Lopez, Outen. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h. 1m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	—7	13	2	
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	8	1	

Batteries—Benge and Outen, Lopez; Cantwell Mangum and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 6m.

New York Team Picked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., June 3—The Eastern Lawn Tennis Association has named the following seven players to represent it in the annual Sears Cup competition which will be played at the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, Mass., next Friday and Saturday: Eleanor Goss, Norma Taubele, Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, Mrs. Agnes Sherwood Lamme, Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, Alice Francis and Carolyn Roberts. The order in which the players will play and which one will act as substitute has not yet been announced.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	28	17	.622
Toronto	28	19	.596
Rochester	28	20	.583
Baltimore	27	21	.563
Montreal	21	26	.447
Albany	20	25	.444
Jersey City	18	27	.400
Buffalo	16	31	.340

Results June 2

Newark 2, Baltimore 0.
Jersey City 5, Albany 4.
Montreal 3, Toronto 0.
Rochester 8, Buffalo 6.

U. S. Chess Team Sails

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Frank J. Marshall, United States champion; Isaac I. Kashdan, Arthur W. Dake, Albert C. Simonson and Reuben Fine, the players who are to represent the United States in the international chess team tournament at Folkestone, Eng., June 12 to 26, sailed today for Europe on the Champlain. The team is to defend the Hamilton-Russell Trophy, which it won at Prague in 1931.

Harvard Captain Elected

Arthur L. Nickerson '33 of Dedham, Mass., was elected captain of the Harvard junior varsity crew this morning. Nickerson prepared at Noble & Grenough, where he participated in crew and football. He rowed on the combination eight his freshman year, bow on the junior varsity the past two years against Yale and this season he is rowing No. 3. He is 22 years of age, weighs 185 pounds and is 6ft. 2in. in height.

Central Records Broken

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3 (AP)—Scoring 38 points, the Pittsburgh (Kan.) State Teachers College last night won the eighth annual central intercollegiate track and field meet. Marquette, the defending title-holder, was second with 26 points, and Michigan State third with 20. Nine meet records were broken, one was tied, and one record in the 220-yard dash around a curve was established.

Cornell Elects Hardy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., June 3—Richard F. Hardy '34, winner of the 100-meter championship in the recent championship games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, has been elected captain of the Cornell varsity track team for next year. His home is in East Orange, N. J.

Colby College Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 3—Two athletic captains were elected at Colby College yesterday for the season of 1933. Ralph O. Peabody '35 of Houlton was named to lead the baseball team, while Abner G. Bevin '34 of East Hampton, Conn., was named to lead the track team.

Jablonowski Released

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday announced the outright release of Pete Jablonowski, right-handed pitcher, to their International League farm, Newark. Jablonowski was released to make room on the Yankee roster for Johnny Broaca, star Yale pitcher.

Cleveland Wins Double-Header And Advances

Indians Tie for Second in American League —Yankees Score

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	26	13	.667
Washington	28	19	.568
Cleveland	25	19	.568
Philadelphia	21	17	.553
Chicago	20	20	.500
Detroit	18	23	.439
St. Louis	16	28	.364
Boston	14	26	.350

Results June 2

Washington 8, Boston 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 14, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 1, St. Louis 0.

Oral Hildebrand and Mel Harder pitched two good games of baseball yesterday and the Cleveland Indians took both ends of a double-header from the St. Louis Browns, 2 to 1 and 1 to 0. The double triumph placed the Tribe in a tie for second place in the American League standing with the Washington Senators. Hildebrand limited the Browns to four hits in the first contest, one of them being a homer by Bruce Campbell in the ninth. Burnett and Spencer drove across the two Cleveland runs. The Indians made only four safeties behind Harder in the other game, but doubles by Porter and Burnett put over the deciding run in the first inning.

Bob Grove failed as a relief pitcher yesterday and the New York Yankees defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 4. The tall left-hander came in to replace Mahaffey in the eighth inning with two men on. A single by Charlie Ruffing, a pinch hitter, let in the tying run, and a moment later Grove made a wild pitch to give the Yankees the ball game. Crosetti hit a home run for the Yanks, while Bishop and Williams did likewise for the A's. Lefty Gomez was the winning pitcher.

Washington kept pace with the Yankees by beating the Boston Red Sox, 8 to 3. Monte Weaver, who defeated the Red Sox four times last season, worked for the Senators and was never in much trouble. His mates started right off in the first inning with a two-run rally and were always in the lead. Bob Weiland drew the pitching assignment for the Sox, but was driven to the showers in the third inning. Jolley connected with a double and triple for the losers.

The Detroit Tigers made it two in a row over Chicago yesterday by the score of 14 to 1. The Tigers batted Milton Gaston out of the box in the opening inning, scoring four runs while he was pitching. All together they collected 16 safeties, one a home run by Gerald Walker. Art Herring held the White Sox to six scattered hits. Marvin Owen starred at bat for the winners, getting a double, triple and three singles in five trips to the plate, for a perfect day. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	2	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	4	1

Batteries—Hildebrand and Spencer; Blaeholder, Gray and Shea. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 42m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Harder and Pytlak; Hadley and Ruel, Shea. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 42m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	x—	5	8	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0—	4	8	1

Batteries—Gomez, Moore and Jorgens; Mahaffey, Grove and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Owens, Van Grafian and Hildebrand. Time—2h.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	x—	8	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—	3	9	1

Batteries—Weaver and Sewell; Weiland, Andrews, Rhodes and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 48m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	4	1	0	5	0	1	0	3	x—	14	16	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	6	2

Batteries—Herring and Hayworth; Gaston, Kimsey, Miller and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 13m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	24	14	.632
Minneapolis	23	17	.575
Indianapolis	20	17	.541
St. Paul	23	20	.535
Milwaukee	20	19	.513
Louisville	19	22	.463
Toledo	18	24	.429
Kansas City	16	30	.348

Results June 2

St. Paul 13, Toledo 1.
Toledo 8, St. Paul 7.
Louisville 8, Kansas City 1.
Columbus 9, Minneapolis 6.
Indianapolis 13, Milwaukee 4.

Senior Golfers' Plan Tourney

Julius Mathews, president of the New England Senior Golfers' Association today announced the plans for the coming championship tournament which will be held at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, June 13 and 14. Prizes will be given the various winners and the regular banquet and entertainment is to be held. On account of the high percentage of members who enter the annual tournament, the association has been forced to limit its membership and President Mathews announces that on May 1 there was a waiting list of 48, with only 14 vacancies to be filled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	33	18	.540
New Orleans	32	20	.615
Nashville	29	22	.569
Birmingham	29	23	.558
Chattanooga	22	26	.458
Atlanta	22	27	.449
Knoxville	18	32	.360
Little Rock	17	33	.340

Results June 2

Birmingham 4, Chattanooga 1.
Memphis 4, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 0.
Little Rock 12, Atlanta 11.

English Athletes to Sail June 24

The combined Oxford-Cambridge track and field team will sail from Southampton, Eng., on Saturday, June 24, aboard the Cunard liner Aquitania. The team will arrive in New York, Pier 54, North River, at the foot of Fourteenth Street, on Friday morning, June 30. Present plans call for the Oxford-Cambridge team to return aboard the Duchess of Atholl, leaving Montreal on Friday, July 21. The English track athletes will travel tourist on both east and west bound passages.

Braves Complete Deal

MINNEAPOLS, Minn., June 3 (AP)—The local American Association baseball club announced yesterday it was getting Pitcher George Murray from the Boston Braves as final payment in the deal for Outfielder Jon Mowry. President Mike Kelley said the Braves had bought Murray from Dallas for delivery to the Millers at Toledo next Monday.

Volleyball Play Opens World Fair Sporting Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 3—In the first sporting event of the world's fair program, the International Y. M. C. A. volleyball championship, four cities sent teams successfully through the first three rounds. They were Rochester, N. Y., runnerup in their state tournament; St. Paul, Minn.; Houston, Texas, and Chicago with its Hdye Park sextet.

While the tournament was called international, its significance this year does not extend beyond the borders of the United States. No Canadian teams entered. However, 12 states were represented by 17 teams.

James Wortham, star of the champion San Antonio (Texas) team, which is not defending, led a Houston (Texas) outfit through two victories. In the first upset of the tourney Wortham piloted his mates against the Division Street team of Chicago, winners of third in the international last year. The Texans won, 15—8, 15—9. They came back later in the day to defeat Omaha, 15—6, 7—15, 15—2. These Texans were a hard-serving, hard-smashing outfit, aiming their kills mostly at rival toes.

A. Joseph played brilliantly to help Hyde Park, runnerup, gain the third-round bracket. This outfit defeated Fort Worth, Texas, with John Roberts, another star of the champion San Anonio sextet by the count of 15—13, 15—9 and then eliminated Davenport, Ia., 15—9, 15—8.

The tourney is being conducted on the double elimination plan. Losers enter a lower bracket, which is to qualify a finalist. The summary:

International Y. M. C. A. Volleyball Championship—First Round

Topeka, Kan., defeated Evanston, Ill., 13—15, 15—9, 15—13.

Second Round

Hyde Park, Ill., defeated Fort Worth, Texas, 15—13, 15—9.
Davenport, Iowa, defeated Kansas City, Mo., 15—7, 14—16, 15—11.
Pittsburgh, Penna., defeated Grand Rapids, Mich., 15—7, 15—2.
Rochester, N. Y., defeated Aurora, Ill., 16—18, 15—12, 15—3.
Topeka, Kan., defeated Fort Wayne, Ind., 15—11, 9—15, 15—8.
St. Paul, Minn., defeated Waukesha, Wis., 14—16, 15—4, 15—9.
Omaha, Neb., defeated Ann Arbor, Mich., 7—15, 15—10, 17—15.
Houston, Texas, defeated Division Street, Chicago, 15—8, 15—9.

Third Round

Hyde Park defeated Davenport, 15—9, 15—8.
Rochester defeated Pittsburgh, 15—10, 8—15, 15—5.
St. Paul defeated Topeka, 15—9, 14—16, 16—14.
Houston defeated Omaha, 15—6, 7—15, 15—2.

Worcestershire Beats West Indies by Wicket

WORCESTER, Eng., June 3 (Canadian Press).—Worcestershire yesterday defeated the touring West Indies cricket team by one wicket, largely through the work of the Nawab of Pataudi, who scored 162 not out.

Worcestershire scored 215 and 284 for nine to the West Indies' 239 and 257. The Nawab of Pataudi's score was the best of the game, but H. H. I. Gibbons helped out with a fine 64. The best bowling feat was that of Ben Sealy, Trinidad change bowler, who took three wickets for 36. The score:

Worcestershire, Second Innings

Jewell, run out	16
Gibbons, lbw Martin	64
Pataudi, not out	162
Brook, c Merry, b Griffith	11
Nichols, c Christiani, b Sealy	0
Bull, c Da Costa, b Sealy	0
Bartin, b Martin	7
Quaife, lbw Martin	10
Howarth, c Griffith, b Merry	10
White, b Sealy	0
Jackson, not out	0
Extras	2
Total (for nine wickets)	284

Bowling analysis—Griffith took 1 wicket for 69; Valentine, 0 for 26; Da Costa, 0 for 41; Achong, 0 for 30; Merry, 1 for 24; Martin, 3 for 56; Sealy, 3 for 36.

College Baseball Results

Chicago Cubs 6, Northwestern 3.
Wisconsin 7, Chicago 0.

The First-Class Cricket Counties in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No. 2—Sussex

HOVE, Eng.—Sussex, which finished second to Yorkshire last season in the English inter-county championship, is maintaining in 1933 its high reputation for bright and breezy cricket. Last summer this team provided the fans with just the sort of batting, bowling and fielding that they delight in, and its enterprising tactics were rewarded by a higher place in the final standing than Sussex had earned since the late K. S. Ranjitsinhji led the side into the position of runner-up in 1902. "Ranji's" nephew K. S. Duleepsinhji, was captain in 1932, and it was greatly regretted when he had to stand down for physical reasons, with six matches still to play. "Duleep" is out of the team again this season, and the captaincy has been conferred upon R. S. G. Scott, an Oxford Blue, who, in the middle of last summer, was probably the best all-round amateur in the game. He is a fast bowler, a sound bat and a brilliant fieldsman.

To old-timers, the name of Sussex is identified always with that of the great "Ranji," Duleepsinhji's illustrious uncle. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar was one of the greatest characters in cricket's history, and his passing last winter deprived the club of a president whose interest never waned in the slightest degree. It was "Duleep's" custom to keep his uncle posted with the progress of play by cablegram. Duleepsinhji followed closely in his relative's footsteps by playing for Cambridge and England, making a century on his first appearance against Australia at Lord's Ground in 1930.

While Yorkshire, the winner of the championship, was defeated in two matches last season, Sussex lost only one—against Yorkshire. The great feature of the team is its consistency, which finds reflection in the striking fact that no fewer than six batsmen scored upward of 1000 runs in 1932. They were Duleepsinhji; H. W. Parks (who is also a county soccer footballer); E. H. Bowley, a veteran who has had a four-figure aggregate every year since 1920; James Langridge, who scored 1000 runs and captured 100 wickets—the coveted "double event" of cricket—in 1930, 1931 and 1932; J. H. Parks, elder brother of H. W.; and T. E. Cook, a dashing batsman as well as a soccer international.

Sussex's consistency is not confined to the batsmen, for it is to be noted that three bowlers—M. W. Tate, James Langridge and A. F. Wensley—took more than 100 wickets last summer. The only Sussex player who visited Australia with the English team that won the "Ashes" last winter was Tate. He, however, did not play in any of the five test matches. The ebullient Tate is one of the great personalities in modern cricket. In a highly successful career dating from 1912, he has won great popularity with crowds in England, Australia, South Africa and India. At the height of his career, he brought off the "double event" in eight consecutive seasons. He bowled in 20 successive test-matches and has batted in some whirlwind innings which will not soon be forgotten.

A young player upon whom high hopes are pinned is John Langridge, younger brother of James Langridge, and the rest of Sussex's outstanding talent may be summarized by the mention of W. S. Cornford, a diminutive wicket-keeper whose skill is in inverse ratio to his size; J. H. Cornford, a medium-paced bowler (not related to the wicket-keeper); H. E. Hammord, a well-known professional soccer player for the Fulham Club; A. H. H. and A. E. R. Gilligan, former captains of the team; Arthur Melville, the 1932 Oxford University captain; George Cox, son of the old Sussex left-handed bowler, and the Rev. F. B. R. Browne, who has a very unusual bowling delivery. Duleepsinhji, Scott, Melville, G. A. K. Collins, A. E. R. Gilligan and Browne are the only amateurs who turned out for Sussex last season. Since the war, amateurs have become fewer in county cricket because most unpaid players nowadays find themselves unable to devote sufficient time to this phase of the game.

Crowley Elected Captain

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3—Frank A. Crowley '34 has been elected captain of the Manhattan College track team for next year. He comes from Rutland, Vt., and is a distance runner. Malcolm A. Thomas '34 has been elected captain of the baseball team. His home is in Rutherford, N. J.

Bridge to Lead Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 3—Joseph D. Bridge '34 of Southold has been elected captain of the Colgate varsity baseball team for next year. He plays second base and batted for .444 during the 1933 season.

Foulis-Von Elm Lead in St. Paul Open Golf Play

High Wind Raises Havoc With Scores of Many Stars on the Keller Links

ST. PAUL, June 3 (AP)—George Von Elm, "business-man golfer," and James Foulis of Chicago, playing their rounds after a high wind had died, dominated the first 18-hole engagement of the $5000 St. Paul open championship yesterday.

As the wind blew scores of many of the nation's greatest stars skyward and then suddenly relented, Von Elm and Foulis, who is the Illinois state professional champion, stormed into a first-place tie with par-smashing totals of 70 over the links of the Keller Golf Course.

Their scores were the only sub-par performances of the day, which saw five members of America's Ryder Cup team on the scoreboards with tallies of 73 and upward.

Archie Hambrich, long-driving professional from Zanesville, Ohio, finished third with a par 72 performance, while five others, including Capt. Walter C. Hagen of the Ryder Cup team and one of his star freshmen, Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., landed close up with 73s.

With them at 73 were two St. Paul stars, Lester Bolstad of Big Ten Conference golf fame, and Leonard Matson, pro of the Keller course, and Ralph Guldah of St. Louis.

Six others had 74s—Olin A. Dutra of Los Angeles, national P. G. A. title holder; Harry Cooper of Chicago, winner of the St. Paul open in 1930; Samuel Parks Jr. of Uniontown, Penna.; John Revolta, rising Menominee (Mich.) star, and two Minneapolis players, Ernest Penfold and Lee Herron, Minnesota open champion.

Two Ryder Cup players, Leo H. Diegel and Ed Dudley, who were among the chief victims of the wind, were far back with 79s.

While many of the contenders came into the clubhouse and muttered about bumpy greens, Von Elm's putter was so effective that he needed only 31 putts.

He scored three birdies and lost one shot on the sixteenth, where his putter rebelled and needed three strokes to get him home. His best shot was a rousing brassie on the final green which gave him a birdie 4.

Prodigious drives, fine fairway play and a brilliant approach game enabled Foulis to beat par. Twice he sank putts from 20 feet, but generally he missed easy ones for birdies from only a few feet away. The scores:

James Foulis, Chicago	36	34	70
George Von Elm, Akron, Ohio	35	35	70
Archie Hambrich, Zanesville, O.	36	36	72
Ralph Gulahl, St. Louis	37	36	73
Walter C. Hagen, Detroit	37	36	73
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	35	38	73
*Lester Bolstad, St. Paul	37	36	73
Olin A. Dutra, Los Angeles	36	38	74
*Sam Parks Jr., Uniontown, Penna.	39	35	74
Ernest Penfold, Minneapolis	36	38	74
Lee Herron, Minneapolis	37	37	74
John Revolta, Menominee, Mich.	37	37	74
Harry Cooper, Chicago	34	40	74
Don Falls, North Platte, Neb.	37	38	75
Leslie I. Madison, Chandler, Ariz.	39	36	75
Willie Goggin, Woodland, Calif.	37	38	75
Hermon Barron, Port Chester, N. Y.	38	38	76
Ralph Kingsrud, Fargo, N. D.	36	40	76
Eddie Baening, Minneapolis	39	38	77
R. Cruickshank, Richmond, Va.	38	39	77
Art Evenson, Fargo, S. D.	39	38	77
*Jimmy Johnston, St. Paul	40	38	78
Tony Manero, Greensboro, N. C.	40	38	78
Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del.	40	39	79
Everett G. Livesay, Worthgtn, Ohio	39	40	79
*Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	38	41	79
Leo H. Diegel, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	39	43	82
Byron Chamberlain, St. Paul	42	37	79
Tom Verdon, St. Paul	38	41	79
Neil White, Los Angeles	41	39	80
Al Collins, Kansas City	40	40	80
Henry Decker, Excelsior Spgs., Mo.	42	39	81
Charley Lacey, New York	43	38	81
Harold McSpaden, Kansas City	39	43	82
Clarence Yockey, Kansas City	44	38	82
Fred A. Dowling, Kansas City	44	43	87
Stan Bowers, Victoria, B. C.	44	43	87

*Amateur.

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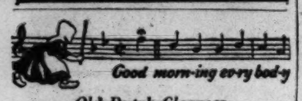

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MAN, 48, single, qualified to manage business, act as private secretary, social secretary, superintend or do anything mechanical, drive any car; accustomed to responsibility; extensively traveled, no bad habits, best of references; well educated, good appearance; capable of holding own in any club, lodge or social gathering; go anywhere. Box X-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college junior, wishes summer employment; experience will be regarded as valuable; good references. Write D. S. D., The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Written examinations for candidates for substitute teaching positions in the city of Boston will be held on Thursday, June 8, at The Teachers College, Boston, at 1:30 o'clock p.m. Oral examinations for foreign language candidates will be held on Wednesday, June 7, at the same place at 1:30 o'clock p.m.
Written examinations for candidates for the Master's Degree in Education in The Graduate School of The Teachers College of the city of Boston will be held on Friday, June 9, at The Teachers College, at 9 o'clock a.m. Oral examinations for foreign language candidates will be held on Thursday, June 8, at the same place at 1:30 o'clock p.m.
Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

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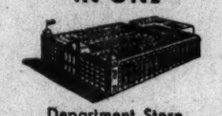

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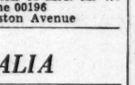
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Daily Features

All Nature

Wood Betony

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WOOD betony is a member of an arctic group of plants, but it is one of two species in the genus which can be found from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It is generally found flowering in grassy places, on roadside banks and in dry copses early in May.

Flowers are borne terminally on leafy stout stems from five to ten inches high. The lower leaves are occasionally tinged with a red-purple hue, their finely toothed margins resembling the margins of a feathery fern. The stout midribs and coarse leaf texture, however, soon clear any doubt as to close relationship.

The blossoms are generally light green, edged with brilliant red. They spring from the axils of modified, bractlike leaves. Oftentimes the color varies with the locality, for hues ranging between light brown and deep purple are recorded. This variableness has attracted the attention of florists and plant lovers who select them for cultivation. Transplanted specimens do well in garden borders when not exposed to too much sun.

Until recently, it was not known what insects pollenated the wood betony, but in recent years many students have reported bumblebees as frequenting the plants more than any other insect, so it is quite probable that fertilization is due to their efforts.

Linnæus, in choosing *Pedicularis* as the genus name, chose a Latin adjective meaning "belonging to a louse." Just what the connection is no one seems to know, other than that in northern countries in Europe many allied species were erroneously believed to harbor that insect. Wood betony is still called "lousewort" in many localities.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The first Royal Scot train—
departed from London for Scotland in 1848, and since June 1, 1862, such a train has left London for Scotland each morning at 10 o'clock.

The United States—
is not on a prune standard, ruled Police Judge Fish of The Dalles, Oregon, when a defendant in court offered to pay his fine in dried prunes.

Six hundred and forty makes—
of automobiles have been marketed in the United States during the last 30 years.

Leaves of the tomato plant—
droop when there are poisonous gases in the air.

Brevities

Humorist: An American visitor remarks that London is a very tidy city. Perhaps this is because it is frequently combed by the police.

Detroit News: Green is to be the popular color this summer in male attitre. We were pretty sure if we held on for long, our tuxedo would return to fashion.

Indianapolis News: Berlin ought to save its books and burn them next winter when they'd come in handy for fuel.

San Francisco Chronicle: Alas! By the time you earn money enough to enjoy life, you are working so hard you don't have time.

In Lighter Vein

The Revelation

A pupil was having trouble with punctuation and was being called down by the teacher.

"Never mind, sonny," said the visiting school board president, consolingly, "it's foolish to bother about commas. They don't amount to much, anyway."

"Elizabeth Ann," said the teacher quietly, to a small girl in the class, "please write this sentence on the board: 'The president of the board says the teacher is misinformed.' Now," she continued, "put a comma after 'board' and another after 'teacher'!"—*Baptist Student.*

Mistaken

A lady entered and seated herself in a train by the side of a salesman. After a while the traveler said politely:

"Excuse me, miss, but—"

"If you speak, or annoy me, I'll pull the train cord" snapped the girl.

Whenever he attempted to speak, the girl threatened to give the alarm. At last the train slowed up at a station, and the traveler rose to his feet.

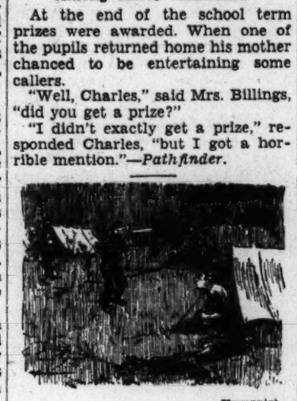
"I don't care whether you like it or not," he said, "but I want that bag of strawberries you've been sitting on for the last six miles."—*Labor.*

Among Those Mentioned

At the end of the school term prizes were awarded. When one of the pupils returned home his mother chanced to be entertaining some callers.

"Well, Charles," said Mrs. Billings, "did you get a prize?"

"I didn't exactly get a prize," responded Charles, "but I got a horrible mention."—*Pathfinder.*



Humorist

Circus Hand: "If you should 'ear something sniffin' round in the night like a cat, it'll be our tiger what's escaped."

The Farming Situation

"So your father had you on the carpet, did he?"

"Yes; he threatened to transfer the farm to me!"

The Listening Cost

Telephone Operator: "It costs seventy-five cents to talk to Springfield."

Caller: "Can't you make a special rate for just listening? I want to call my wife."—*Scranton Times.*

Garden Note

Amateur Gardener: "The neighbors' children ruin everything I plant."

Friend: "Try corn. That's a husky plant."

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EXCUSE

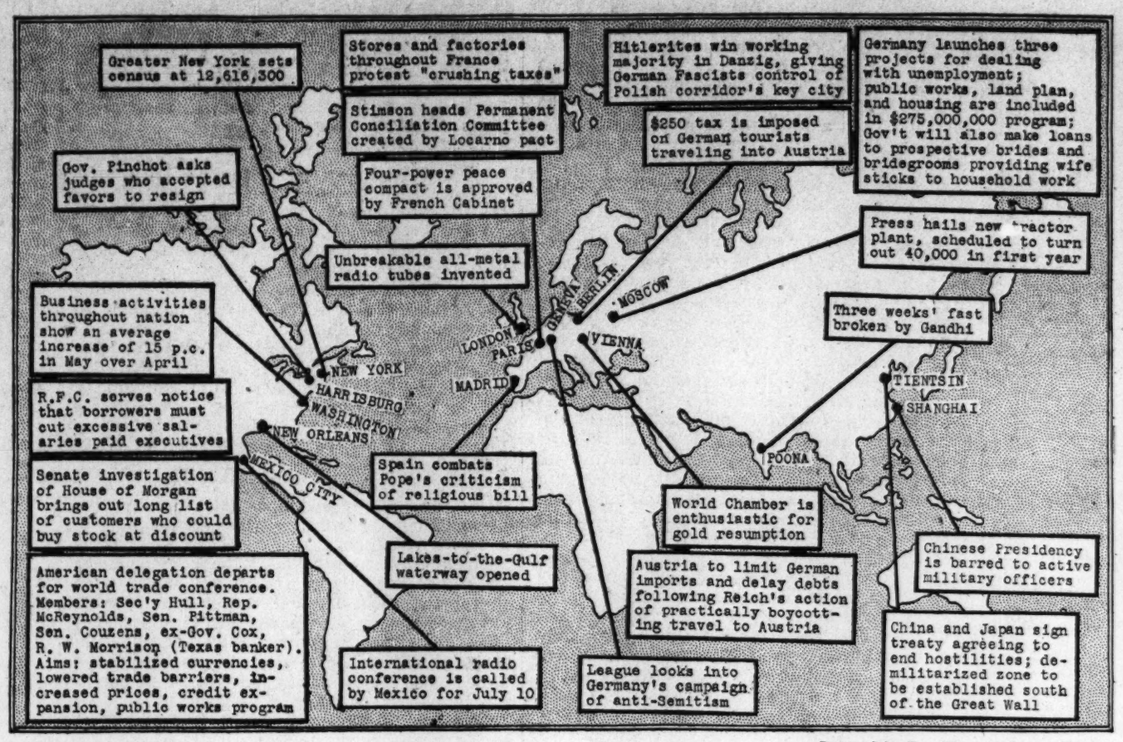
I'd like to ride on a pink cloud
Up in the ether blue,
But down here on the earth I find
So much for me to do.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

A new boy has moved into our neighborhood - Everybody calls him "Tubby" or something like that-
He's not much good when it comes to foot races, frolics, and such things -
But he often has good things to eat -
And he's quite generous -
So I guess we will get along all right -

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

World News of the Week at a Glance


Greater New York sets census at 12,616,300
Stores and factories throughout France protest "crushing taxes"
Hitlerites win working majority in Danzig, giving German Fascists control of Polish corridor's key city
Germany launches three projects for dealing with unemployment; public works, land plan, and housing are included in $275,000,000 program; Gov't will also make loans to prospective brides and bridegrooms providing wife sticks to household work
Stimson heads Permanent Conciliation Committee created by Locarno pact
$250 tax is imposed on German tourists traveling into Austria
Gov. Pinchot asks judges who accepted favors to resign
Four-power peace compact is approved by French Cabinet
Press hails new tractor plant, scheduled to turn out 40,000 in first year
Unbreakable all-metal radio tubes invented
Business activities throughout nation show an average increase of 15 p.c. in May over April
Three weeks' fast broken by Gandhi
R.F.C. serves notice that borrowers must cut excessive salaries paid executives
Senate investigation of House of Morgan brings out long list of customers who could buy stock at discount
Spain combats Pope's criticism of religious bill
World Chamber is enthusiastic for gold resumption
Chinese Presidency is barred to active military officers
American delegation departs for world trade conference. Members: Sec'y Hull, Rep. McReynolds, Sen. Pittman, Sen. Couzens, ex-Gov. Cox, R. W. Morrison (Texas banker). Aims: stabilized currencies, lowered trade barriers, increased prices, credit expansion, public works program
Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway opened
Austria to limit German imports and delay debts following Reich's action of practically boycotting travel to Austria
China and Japan sign treaty agreeing to end hostilities; demilitarized zone to be established south of the Great Wall
International radio conference is called by Mexico for July 10
League looks into Germany's campaign of anti-Semitism
NEW YORK
HARRISBURG
WASHINGTON
NEW ORLEANS
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
POONA
TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Washington's Advice

BE COURTEOUS to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.

True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.

Let your heart feel for the affection and distresses of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always the estimation of the widow's mite, that it is not every one that asketh that deserveth charity; all however, are worthy of the inquiry, or the deserving may suffer.

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, obtains more credit, than lace and embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.—*George Washington, in a letter to his nephew.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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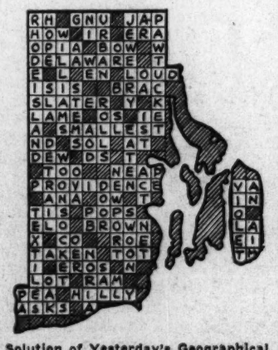
Being known far and wide as a philanthropist and public benefactor, his attitude toward charitable enterprises was never under any circumstances one of apathetic indifference. He stipified in his will that his money was only to be spent in this kind of work

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).



Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 19.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

LOVE is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
That looks on Tempests, and is never shaken.
—SHAKESPEARE

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (both vowels long).

Chaldees—Principal accent on the first syllable is preferred, *Kal'-deez*; secondary stress on second syllable.

Promisedst—Three syllables.

"Consummate" as adjective—Preferably *kon-sum'-ate* (*o* clipped short as in connect, *u* short, *a* as in chaotic).

Species—Preferably two syllables, *spee'-sheez.*

Logos — *Log'-os* (both vowels short).

Varied—*Vay'-rid* (*a* long, *i* short).

Matthew 6: 33 — Weymouth reads it: "But make His Kingdom and righteousness your chief aim, and then all these things shall be given you in addition."

"An acceptable time" (Isa. 49: 8)—Literally "a time of good will or favor."

"The land of Sinim" (Isa. 49: 12)—Pronounced *Si'-nim* (first *i* long, second short).

The location of the land of the Sinim is doubtful, though it is often supposed to be China. (See: Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon"; also Delitzsch: "Isaiah," Vol. II.) Another suggestion is that the region referred to is "Syene," the modern Assouan in the south of Egypt (see Ezekiel 29: 10 and 30: 6), where recent discoveries prove a Jewish colony to have been in existence in the latter part of the sixth century B. C., which, as Wade points out, is the probable date of this part of Isaiah. Moffatt appears to accept this latter view, for he translates "some from the south land of Syene."

"I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands; thy walls are continually before me" (Isa. 49: 16)—The sense of the original seems to be that the pattern of Zion is ever ideally existing in consciousness, though the walls of the earthly city have been destroyed (v. 17). The Septuagint is translated: "Behold, I have painted thy walls on my hands, and thou art continually before me."

"Ye shall eat old store, and bring forth the old because of the new" (Lev. 26: 10)—The original indicates that the harvests would be so abundant (v. 5 and 9) that before the previous crop ("old store") has been used up, it will have to be cleared out of the granaries to make way for the new. Moffatt reads it: "You shall eat what has been stored for long, you shall have to clear out the old to make way for new supplies."

"Our fathers dealt proudly, and hardened their necks" (Neh. 9: 16)—The verb rendered "dealt proudly" means literally to "boil up," hence in a metaphorical sense, "to act presumptuously or rebelliously"; while the phrase "to harden (or stiffen) one's neck" was an idiom implying stubbornness or obstinacy.

"As birds flying, so will the Lord of hosts defend Jerusalem" (Isa. 31: 5)—The Hebrew word translated "flying" is a primitive root meaning "to cover," the metaphor suggesting that God protects Jerusalem as a mother bird hovers over her nest (compare Psalms 91: 4 and Deut. 32: 11). In Matt. 23: 37, Christ Jesus uses a similar figure with regard to Jerusalem. Moffatt renders the passage in Isaiah as follows: "As a bird fluttering above its nest, shall the Eternal ward Jerusalem."

"O Israel, trust thou in the Lord" (Psalms 115: 9)—As is well known, the original Hebrew Bible contained only consonants, the vowels being added by the reader. The words for "O" and "thou" are not in the original; and the consonants of this extract can be read, "Israel trusts in the Lord." Evidence for this reading is to be found in the Septuagint and Syriac Versions.

"Mammon" (Matt. 6: 24)—"Mammon" is really an Aramaic word with the meaning of "riches," possibly derived from the root *Aman*, "to be firm or steadfast; to trust or put confidence in" — hence, "what is trusted in." We might translate it, "Ye cannot serve God and gold." Goodspeed and the Twentieth Century New Testament render the word "money," and Weymouth, "gold."

"Take no thought" (Matt. 6: 25, etc.)—A literal translation would be, "Do not worry" (so Goodspeed). The Twentieth Century New Testament has it: "Do not be anxious."

"Grass . . . cast into the oven" (Matt. 6: 30)—In Bible times, large earthenware jars were often used as ovens, or a hole was sometimes dug in the ground and its sides plastered with mud or cement. In either case, they were heated by such fuel as stubble (Mal. 4: 1), dry twigs (I Kings 17: 12) or grass (as here). When the oven was sufficiently heated, thin pieces of dough were applied to the inside walls, and baked very quickly.

"Groaning in himself" (John 11: 38 — Literally "being inwardly agitated." Weymouth has it: "repressing his strong feeling."

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help" (Psalms 121: 1) — Some commentators, citing Jer. 3: 23, insist that "hills" should be followed by a period, and "help" by a question mark—the question being answered in verse 2. The Abington Bible Commentary, on the other hand, follows the Revised Version and reads "mountains" instead of "hills," and notes: "'Unto the mountains'—the Temple mountain and the mountains on which the city was built. May refer to the emotions aroused in the pilgrim by the first view of the holy city; or may express the determination to make a pilgrimage there."

Restaurants

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DELIGHTFUL ATMOSPHERE
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Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
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MRS. MELISSA COLLINS, Owner-Manager

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Last 2 Days

Most Talked Of Film in The World!
MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM
POP. PRICES 1 to 3-25c, 3 to 6-35c, After 6-50c
"The Dreyfus Case" and "The Cry of the World"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Brother's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Inglewood, Calif.

MR. C—— was a motorman. He had been in the employ of the railway company for many years, years of early rising when most of the world was still asleep. During these years he had carefully saved his money and, having made some sound investments, was taking a well-earned vacation of one day each week.

What a joy this day was to him and to his wife, who had shared the years with him! Sometimes the holiday was spent in beautifying their yard, planting flowers which would yield gorgeous blossoms that the couple would generously share with their friends. Sometimes there was a drive into the country, or to the mountains, or to the solemn silence of the near-by desert.

One day Mr. C—— learned that a fellow employee had been unable to work for many weeks. There was a wife, as well as young children. Although the railway company, on account of the long and faithful service of the father, had cared for the little family far beyond the six months' period usual in such cases, further assistance finally became impossible. The family was destitute.

Without hesitation, Mr. C—— made his decision. The next vacation day found him back at work as on other days; but this day's pay went to the family of his co-worker. This arrangement was continued as long as the need remained.

Restaurants

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Kimball's Lobster Shop in COHASSET

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A la Carte Service—Music
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Brittany Coffee Shop
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Sunday Dinner and Supper
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Ye Andover Manse
Route 28, direct to Concord, N. H.
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Weekday Noon Lunch 55c: Eight-Course Steak, Lobster (any style) or Broiler Dinner $1.00. 11:45 A. M. to Midnite: All Foods Home Cooked. We also specialize in small Fried Clams and Superior Ice Cream. 100-Car Parking Space. Patrons welcomed to play Bridge at Log Cabin. Midst our 75 acres of nature in the wild. 2 miles from Stoughton, on Brockton car line.

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For your comfort we have installed a Frigidaire cooling system.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Britain and America

"IF I COULD find one immovable point," said Archimedes, "I could move worlds." Is there any single point of such unassailable strength on which the engineers of the World Economic Conference can rely? Surely it is to be found in the agreement between President Roosevelt and Premier MacDonald "to work in concert at Geneva and at the London conference." Mr. MacDonald put his view clearly:

> The cardinal point in the policy of Great Britain is to get into active—not inactive, not quiescent—but active, coöperative relationships with the United States in everything that relates to peace, to world prosperity, and to human progress. I believe that we have very nearly come to the time when we can disagree and yet respect each other so much that our disagreement will not put an end to our coöperation.

Were those words just the friendly but vague language of diplomacy, or do they express an idea solidly rooted in reality? The surest guarantee we could have that they are not mere words, and that there is reality in the intention of America and Britain to maintain "a fine comradeship as crusaders," would be to look into the characters of the two people, and discover that they have already stood the test.

It may be asked, what about present differences? What about the debts? But there should be no fundamental disagreement about that. The British acknowledge the debt, and are determined to solve that problem of arithmetic in conjunction with America. Then your doubter will ask, What about the "freedom of the seas"? That has been an outstanding ground of possible difference presenting very real difficulties. But this question provides an admirable example of the manner in which formidable obstacles melt away when two countries persistently and instinctively direct their policy in the same direction.

Their characteristic policy found formal expression in the Kellogg pact, which received its logical interpretation when the Republican Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, declared that no signatory would be neutral if the pact were violated; and, in case there might be doubt at any time about some act of aggression or the measures necessary to deal with it, President Roosevelt has declared that the United States is prepared to take part in a consultative pact. This means it is unlikely Great Britain would ever apply a blockade against any power without having obtained consent of the United States. The once difficult problem of the freedom of the seas begins to vanish.

But is there the will to observe these undertakings? Looking back on the history of recent years, we see that there has been no major matter of international policy in which, in the last resort, these two countries did not find themselves drawn into line and united in popular sympathy. The only successful disarmament agreements which have so far been effected have been in the naval treaties, in which America and Britain led the way.

Both countries were moved to protest when the French armies marched into the Ruhr. Both used their influence in restoring the finances of central Europe, and both were anxious to reduce the burdens imposed on Germany. Both have been equally stirred by Communist excesses in Russia and by Fascist excesses in Germany. In spite of some slowness on the part of the Foreign Secretary in expressing the British attitude toward Japanese action in Manchuria, popular feeling was virtually identical in both countries.

The safeguard for the continued pursuit of a policy of coöperation between Britain and America lies in the fact that common qualities are deeply ingrained in their character. The same Bible and the same literature have profoundly affected their spiritual development. The same resistance to tyranny, the same belief in law and justice, the same respect for freedom of opinion and of speech, the same origins, the same language—these have had the effect of ranging Britons and Americans side by side in their moral outlook.

Deeply imbued with the same essential faith in democracy and the rights of the individual and struggling against social shortcomings of which they are acutely conscious, Britain and America by their nature cannot do otherwise than wish the same sort of ordering and reordering of the world. Their mutual understanding and coöperation should be made to provide the "one immovable point" upon which, in the interest of all countries, the forthcoming conference may move the world nearer to its ideal.

"Come Out of the Kitchen"

WHEN Frederick W. Taylor, "father of scientific management," taught American industry how to eliminate waste, it was never suspected that the efficiency expert's stopwatch would be held on the lowly apple pie. But such has come to pass.

Experimenters, in designing a kitchen that will be the last word in economizing steps for the housewife, have used the apple pie as a standard of measurement. That is to say, these experts have determined that in the old-fashioned kitchen, which, like Topsy, just grew, it took the cook 126 steps to prepare the humble pie. But in the planned kitchen designed to bring apples, paring knife, mincing bowl and all the contents of the refrigerator within reach of the work table, twenty-four steps will suffice to turn out the pie, as "juicy as ever."

Such a kitchen, from the viewpoint of what is economical, allows of no criticism. But somehow it is difficult to conceive of an apple pie being in such a hurry or of a housewife who habitually cooks this homespun eatable being so precise about her steps.

In the old kitchen there were many nooks and ells and chimney corners. And boys who just liked to be around often took their books into the kitchen to read. And there, with their chairs at a studied angle, they would read and talk and dreamily look out the window at the tree in the backyard where a sleet storm was making music through bare boughs or where "the summer's drift snow" of blossoms lay upon the ground.

And mothers, without deference to Mr. Taylor or the stopwatch, used to make up apple tarts from the spare parts of the pie and carry them over to the young readers. It can readily be understood that the proposed kitchen would revolutionize all this. The modern cook would be called on to count and time her steps much as a trapeze artist must do to avoid falling on the circus floor.

But it is doubtful if to the average housewife the kitchen presents any such hazards as that which follows a mistake in timing for the trapeze performers. Suppose she exceeds her twenty-four steps; then what? She must merely remain a bit longer in her workship, among those thick jars that hold her culinary artistry, by the roar of the flames under the stove covers, by the tilted-back rocking chair and within sight of the backyard where the children play in winter and summer. Very likely housewives still value the human affection they can invest in their households as much as the steps they can conserve in order to get out of the kitchen.

The Morgan Lists

BEFORE the pillory of public opinion becomes uncomfortably crowded, it might be well for somebody to suggest mildly that banking with the House of Morgan does not necessarily constitute an offense against society. In some eyes the lists of persons who have been favored in security distributions look only like compilations of conspirators against the public interest.

Perhaps sound judgment on the policies of J. P. Morgan & Co., and on the integrity of those public men whose private business included relations with that firm, will be promoted by recognition of one important fact. This is that testimony has yet to establish the assumption that the special stock distributions were part of a sinister propaganda scheme. Up to now, indeed, they appear to have been regular business deals. And the inequalities of such dealing were more widely countenanced—indeed were tacitly accepted as part of "the game"—at the time when rather large crumbs of speculative profit were still falling the public's way.

These considerations should not be overlooked. But that is not to say the practices now coming to light are by any means wholly defensible. Perhaps the Morgan lists were compiled with a view to distributing speculative risks among persons best able to sustain possible losses. Perhaps, as one of the witnesses put it, the privileged purchasers were "underwriters" of a sort. Perhaps that was the best way financiers knew, in those unchastened days, to float a stock issue—and indeed, one may ask himself if he can suggest a better method today.

Still the not rare gift of hindsight discloses that the secrecy surrounding such transactions was bound to have an unfortunate effect.

This effect has been to shake confidence in public men who are now assumed to have been under an obligation not known to the public. It has been also to impair confidence in the motives of J. P. Morgan & Co., to give rise to a suspicion that the recipients of favors were potential tools of Morgan policy.

The present is a good time to withhold judgment on the affairs of this banking house, and on the affairs of those who have had dealing with it. Certainly they should not be judged, as some evidently would have them judged, from the emotional viewpoint that the mere possession of much money makes a man or an organization suspect.

The inquiry continues. Until the evidence is in, the public will serve its interests best by refusing to be influenced by those who shout conclusions hastily drawn, or by those who hope merely to make political hay while the sun shines.

California Considers the Muse

SOMETHING over a year ago, the State of Texas came out officially for poetry with the selection of a poet laureate for that State. Other states have also been more or less taken with the idea, most recently, California.

In these days of artistry in advertising, it is becoming more and more evident that poetic speech "in fine frenzy rolling" may serve a utilitarian as well as an æsthetic purpose. Not, be it understood, as the antique gleeman and scop sang care from the troubled brows of state, nor yet as the ancient bards harping for reform, but more in fact like the winsome Pied Piper, who blew a more practical note that got things done!

Now it is not, of course, that art is loved the less; but just that something else is loved a little more, and if that something else can be hitched to the Muses' cart, why, then, so much the better! In other words, most states are seeking to take cognizance of an age-old art, at the same time hoping that a well-turned phrase about a local beauty spot may stick in the tourists' thought as well as give the unabashed sentimentalists a quotation or two for the long winter evenings.

And yet, California hesitates. It possesses in abundance the stuff of which both poetry and dreams are made. It possesses in abundance too those who twang the lyre. Aye, there's the rub! The august legislators just cannot risk the possible controversy which the selection of a poet laureate might provoke. No more can they trust themselves to be impartial where so much excellent material abounds. Perhaps there is even an anapæst or two among their own members, but that is beside the point. The fact is, as they put it, what with overpressing budgetary matters and summer coming on, it is just too much. After all, they say, poetry won't balance the budget. And, in that, most poets will agree with them.

The Problem of Internal Debts

FOR a number of years the problem of debts has been regarded as chiefly affecting the relations of country with country. But it has another and perhaps more important aspect. We have come to a gradual understanding of the need of adjusting external debts to the economic possibilities. We have still to consider more seriously the general growth of internal debts in nearly every nation.

The capitalist system, so called, has undoubtedly become top-heavy not because capitalism is employed in industry, but because industries have had to bear a greater burden of debts than they can reasonably support.

There are various reasons for the exceptional, and finally unsupportable, development of what may be called *rentier* capitalism.

The governments themselves are partly responsible. Without heed of the consequences, they multiplied their expenditure, which they met in two ways. The first way is doubtless the better—namely, the imposition of taxes. Yet these taxes have in many countries reached the limit of endurance, and in some cases have gone beyond the limit, placing an undue strain on the producer and on the consumer.

The second way is that of borrowing. Most governments are carrying debts which are grievous to be borne. Certain estimates have revealed that 50 per cent of the budgetary receipts are devoted to the payment of interest and amortization, and similar liabilities belonging to the past. As the limit of taxation is approached, it is found necessary to raise further loans, which, in their turn, increase the budgetary services and call for more taxation.

Private enterprises, on a large and small scale, have likewise, by the issuance of shares and debentures, and by borrowing from the banks, saddled themselves with a huge burden of debts which, beyond a certain point, is unproductive. Before they can function normally and profitably, they have to provide sums of money which, in present circumstances, are beyond their capacity.

Unconsciously we have allowed indebtedness, both internal and external, to grow until it threatens to bring to a standstill the machinery of government and commerce. Whether we like it or not, that is the state of things we must face. Hard as it may be on creditors, it is ultimately in their interest, as well as in the interest of the debtors, that there should be a reasonable measure of relief. That is the meaning of the withholding of dividends, the conversion of loans to a lower rate of interest, and the abandonment of the gold standard with the corollary of a depreciation of currency.

It is highly unfortunate, especially for those who, by their thrift, have laboriously amassed fortunes, large or small; but it is useless to disguise the fact that it has become incumbent on the world in general to reduce the impossible burden of its indebtedness.

Another Norman Conquest

THE French are invading Britain and John Bull is bracing himself to meet the attack as stanchly as did the Saxon bowmen when William the Conqueror leaped on English soil leading the flower of Norman knighthood.

Instead, however, of the arrow and javelin of King Harold's huscarls intrenched on the heights of Senlac, the present-day invaded Britons are arming themselves with irregular verbs, uneasily recollected from half-forgotten schooldays, and hurling them at the oncoming host from behind the stout stockade of Chardenal's First French Course.

It is all the fault of the gold standard. Departure from the latter has made departures from Charing Cross and Waterloo to Calais and Dieppe considerably less frequent. Sadly, Englishmen have contemplated the 30 per cent increase in fares and other costs of travel and decided to stay at home.

Conversely, their neighbors across the Channel have discovered that the thrifty franc has suddenly developed a superthriftiness so that every day is bargain day *en Angleterre*. Now, from the white cliffs of Dover to the farthest Trossachs, the voice of the Frenchman is heard in the land and the skirling bagpipes of Scottish Highlanders are playing "La Marseillaise." In aiding visitors from France who seek the Tower and Piccadilly versatile London bobbies, in tactful imitation, are adding eloquent gesticulation to imperfect parts of speech.

Boarding-school French commands a premium, even when the fair speaker's linguistic attainment is on the order of that of Chaucer's lady, whose French was

> After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
> For Frensh of Paris was to hir unknowe,

and it goes without saying that every gallant Frenchman protests he understands.

Editorial Notes

When 274 seniors at Brown University were polled recently as to their choice of occupation after graduating, not a single one declared his intention of becoming a bond salesman. Uncles, aunts, and other relatives with investable money are reported to be bearing up pretty well under the news.

A family in Paradise, Calif., were at breakfast the other morning when they noticed a grown-up African lioness looking in the window. The Associated Press news item adds that the family forgot breakfast. Some people allow anything to distract their attention.

Harvard sent a team to take on West Point for a two-day contest in analytical geometry and calculus, and for once any lover of intercollegiate sports who wanted a seat could perhaps get one without having to stand in line.

Other Moments in the Wood Lot

THRE seem to be two moods, broadly contrasted, in which a man may go forth to replenish his woodpile. In the one he goes because he has to, and then he goes reluctantly, feeling that the transition from a long spell of frosting by the fire is too abrupt, and feeling also that he must get big and quick results. In the other mood he goes because he likes to, under no immediate pressure of need, but for reasons as dim and vague as they are satisfactory. In the first, one thinks of nature as something to be exploited, and in the other one regards it as an associate, a partner.

The urgency of need is shown when one sets out with an ax, a crosscut saw, a wedge, a sledge hammer, a bucksaw, and a crowbar. Obviously, this is to be no pleasure jaunt; it is an expedition, a raid, a foray. Here is a man who goes forth bristling with teeth and edges, loaded down with gadgets, so that one sees less man than metal, and he is clearly out to destroy and dismember trees. He goes clanking and clattering down the wintry hill like a medieval knight in full armor—like Tennyson's Sir Bedivere when he had finally decided that he must delay no longer:

> The bare black cliff clang'd round him as he based
> His feet on juts of slippery crag that rang
> Sharp-smitten with the dint of armed heels.

The only fault to be found with his equipment is that it is not quite sufficient for all emergencies. Why does he not take an adz along, a brush hook, a handsaw, a pole saw, a machete knife, a hatchet, and pruning shears? Why not a few sticks of dynamite? Why not a portable sawmill? For then, when they saw him coming, this walking arsenal, the trees would send up a sub-audible groan.

But is there any of all this hardware, any one of all these "utterly incompatible implements," that a man may leave behind in his woodshed, or even at the ironmonger's, when he goes out among the trees, not like "dumb driven cattle," but "like a hero in the strife"? Why yes, such a man in such a mood may just as well, and even better, leave behind him the wedge, the beetle, the maul, the crowbar, the bucksaw, and the crosscut saw. The last of these is the one he will take most pleasure in leaving, because not only does it tremble all over "like a blancmange" and keep on sawing at one's clothing and fingers when its more useful work is done, but it has a most unpleasant voice and is, besides, emphatically a two-man tool. Nothing is more eloquent of absent friends than the sight of that second handle bobbing back and forth, worse than useless. A solitary who cares to keep his contentment should not even look at a two-handled crosscut saw.

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And besides all this, sawing a tree down is taking an unfair advantage. It is the addition to one's proper skill and strength of mere *"Menschenwitz und Menschenlist."* For the saw is not so much a tool as a simple machine, and it asks not so much for skill in the workman as for a dogged patience. While one is using an ax well, one enjoys the operation for its own sake, but in sawing down a tree one merely wants to get through. There is no American rhythm in it.

But the song of the ax is another thing, chanted out in good Yankee iambics—heave-*whack*, heave-*whack*, heave-*whack*—chiming with one's frosty breath and quickened heart beat, using not the mechanical skill of a tool shop, but the trusty pull of the planet. A man doing good ax work has a strong partner to help him, even more than his friend might help at the other handle of a two-man saw. He has the earth on his side, and perhaps the stars as well. He heaves, earth pulls—and, really, that is all there is to it. Thus he learns something. Instead of getting to think more highly of himself than a man ought to think, and getting to feel that he must do everything alone, he learns how friendly are the forces that stand ready to help him. An ax is good for a solitary man.

Of course, if a man has gone out with a whole hardware shop dangling and clanking about his person, he feels that he must take down a big tree to justify his "preparedness." But one who carries only an ax looks at the "full-grown, broad-bottomed maple" as another citizen of the woods, very beautiful, not very good to burn, and certainly not ax-meat. Why cut down centenarian maples when there are always more than enough jack birches, very good to burn, and excellent to chop? There is a natural affinity between the birch and the ax. The one was made for the other.

No tough struggle and no forgetfulness of the chickadees is involved in felling a birch. All that you need is a little strength and more skill and a good deal of grateful dependence upon the nature of things. You take pride not in doing it, for that is nothing, but in doing it well. You decide that the stump must be not more than an inch high, and that it must be level with the ground. You estimate the diameter—say six inches—and you allot yourself just twelve strokes, eight down and four across, to complete the job. Every stroke is to do its assigned work, without hacking or bungling, falling tree to the fraction of an inch. Then your ax glitters to the sun in a loop of light. You lift and swing and let the weight fall, and the strong earth helps you, pulling the blade back home. The woods awake with echoes. You drink the air not in gasps, but in deep drafts. You are not an invader of the wood lot. You belong there. You are *homo additus naturæ*. You are nature's partner. And in ten strokes, with two to spare, the tree comes down.

How smooth and clean these billets of the birch tree are, how strangely white with their markings of black and undertone of gold! They are good to cut and to handle, each one a cylinder of light and warmth for the winter fire. These are New England's fuel.

* * *

But in the look and feeling of an ax, in the beauty of its curve and in its effect of utmost force—there is a theme for an American poem not yet written. If one were trying to devise a new symbol for America, a symbol that would sum up not only its past but its present, and one that would include not its ingenuity alone, but also its strength and courage and faith, one might do worse than to draw a figure of a man swinging an ax. For the ax shows us how America has won. It suggests our deep sense of partnership with nature rather than that superficial dominion of which we sometimes allow ourselves to boast. When a man takes up his ax and strides out to the wood lot he allies himself with three centuries of American toil; and when he comes back from chopping and rumbles his harvest into the woodshed he may well feel more native then when he set out. So Daniel Webster learned his eloquence and Thoreau found the secret of his downright prose. This is the American rhythm. In the strong, slow, steady heave and stroke of it, one hears the tones of Abraham Lincoln, the ax-man.

O. S.

France, America and the War Debts

Translated extracts from two speeches

By M. EDOUARD HERRIOT

PARIS

I BELIEVE strongly in the sanctity of contracts. As long as they have not been revised, they must be strictly applied. That is the essential strength of our policy. That is our security. It is our guarantee with regard to such a power as Germany. We should, therefore, have paid on the fifteenth of December, 1932.

But, with as much force and as much conviction, I declare that these contracts must be revised, whether for the considerations put forward by Senators Smoot and Borah, or because France, deprived of its payments from Germany, would be incapable of paying for sixty-two years her debts to the United States, in accordance with the declaration of the American debt commission itself, dated June 1, 1923. I may add that the 1926 accord was ratified by a French law in 1929. The reservations voted at that time by Parliament were exterior to the law. I did not vote for the 1929 law because it did not contain a safeguard clause. But when the law was voted, I wished it to be respected. I resume the whole of my thought in this formula: I wished to satisfy the letter of the law, in order to allow my country to plead better the cause of equity, and put all the arguments on our side. . . .

It is very true that if the Young plan did not realize the dependence between debts and credits which has always been refused by the United States, at least it established synchronization and coincidence that no one can rightfully deny. It is no less true that the Hoover moratorium destroyed the whole of this mechanism so laboriously established. And this is the reason for which I did not vote any more for the Hoover moratorium than I had done for the law of ratification of 1929. Equitably, Mr. Hoover's initiative confirms our right to revision; and—I say this with the respect which I have for a very eminent personality—it should have won for us at least the moratorium which I vainly solicited.

Really, on the whole, the question of debts is quite simple.

Legally, in the present state of textual agreements, nothing liberated us from the December 15 settlement. It may be regretted that Mr. Hoover did not deign to grant us the moratorium which he offered to Germany. Yet, though we may regret, we signed and we must pay. I say again today, we must pay as soon as possible in order to assure for ourselves the whole of our right, to join our English friends at Washington, to defend in regard to other nations the essential point of our policy: the sanctity of contracts. The thesis of incapacity of payment which may be pleaded for the sixty-two annuities in the case of Germany's absence, is not admissible for a payment of 480,000,000 francs. The honor of a great nation is worth more than this amount.

In equity, the equity which must become the law of tomorrow, the Americans cannot refuse the revision of our debt. Indeed, it seems evident that this principle is no longer misconstrued. It is the inevitable conclusion, morally, of the measures by which we have been bound. It is the indisputable interpretation of the deliberations which preceded the 1926 accord.

The question of the relations between France and the United States is an essential one in the policy which I have carried out and to which I still adhere. The main point of it is that we must endeavor to oppose dictatorial régimes which like to assert the failure of the old liberal ideas, the democracies which have remained faithful to the old creed of liberty, that is to say the French democracy, the English democracy, and the American democracy. . . .

In all fairness, no one thinks more strongly than myself that if the Germans do not pay reparations, we will have the right to plead that argument of incapacity of payment of which Mr. Mellon himself recognized the legitimacy. . . .

But are monetary problems really of predominant importance? I say: for my part I have memories which I will never forget, both because of gratitude for the past and because of precaution for the future. I hope my country will never need, for reasons which you know, to ask for wheat, petrol or cotton from other countries. But I take that possibility into consideration. And without going quite so far, I say, that for myself, I want to rise above that mediocre level where monetary questions are disputed. I have not forgotten. I invite my compatriots not to forget what happened in 1917; at the end of March, when our sufferings were at their height, the Americans came into the war. All we had to do was to draw bonds on the American Treasury. All the ships we needed were given to us.

Well, that I do not forget for a mere 480,000,000 francs. . . .

And, after all, would it be very intelligent to part company with the Americans just when we see that we are suffering from the same things that make them suffer? This multiplication of machinery, this diminution of fixed revenues, this unemployment, these preoccupations about railways, about different forms of industry, these monetary questions, are they not problems which we here must face? Is not humanity about to decide at a world conference to study these problems together, and is it not going to seek together the solution instead of pitting one against the other peoples who still retain the elements of that civilization which has been erected and preserved with such difficulty?

Furthermore, it is for our own good, actually. Look at what is going on; cast a glance toward Geneva and see the coalition of dictatorships already beginning to form. See the threats they contain to liberty, not only to us here, but in their own countries. . . . See what is going on in our own times: persecutions beginning over again. See men menaced in certain places because they have a certain religion.

Well, I say as forcibly as I can, that in times such as these it is the duty of all thinking people to unite as strongly as possible all those nations of the world which have a sense of liberty and law, whatever may be their differences, their contrasts, their conflicts. Among these nations I place France, our France; England, that great liberal England which is experienced in law and has long tradition behind it as a guarantee; and the young and free America, which, assuredly, by its energy will emerge successfully from this present crisis.